

Fall 1918

FRUIT TREES *and* PLANTS

Roses Shade Trees Shrubs

Ornamentals

#859



TRADE MARK REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFF.

Neosho Nurseries Co.

Successors to
Wm. P. Stark Nurseries

Neosho, Mo.

We sell direct-from-nurseries only

GROWING SATISFACTION

Every grower of fruit, either for home use or market, wants good fruit. That's the kind that gives satisfaction and profit. It's only the poor fruit—such as should never be put on the market—that goes begging.

Your success depends chiefly upon yourself. If you lay your plans carefully, if you study and follow the correct methods of planting, cultivation, etc., you will be amply rewarded for your trouble and expense.

Those who plan to ship to big markets confine their planting to a few varieties, and their choice is governed by the following factors in about this order: productiveness, hardiness, resistance to disease and insects, shipping and keeping qualities, color, size, quality—i. e., value for dessert and cooking.

For local markets, less emphasis is laid on adaptability for

shipping and more upon quality, and a greater number of different kinds and varieties are planted, so as to be able to supply fruit over a long period.

For home use, your choice should be governed first by quality of fruit; then succession of ripening, hardiness, resistance to disease and insect troubles, productiveness, and, last of all, color and size.

Whatever your purpose may be, your choice must be confined to those kinds and varieties which are adaptable to your section and will succeed in your soil and climate. We have drawn upon every reliable source available for the information you may desire to make the right start.

The next step is the purchase of first-class trees or plants. We are better equipped and organized than ever to furnish nursery stock of the highest grade. Our land is a rare highland limestone formation with the proper amount of grit, and is particularly suited to growing sturdy trees with heavy spreading root systems. The climate is also favorable to steady, continuous growth. We have a long season of sunny days with cool nights, and open but frosty autumns, so that the wood matures naturally and thoroughly. Our digging is begun after the trees are dormant—usually about the 15th of October.

The trees are immediately brought in without exposure to wind or sun, and, after careful grading, are stored in our brick packing-houses, where the proper degree of temperature and moisture are evenly maintained throughout the season (which ends early in May). All trees which do not come up to our high standard are burned.

Our employees are paid on a time basis and their interest and liking for their work is evident to an unusual degree. This is vital to the nursery business, for the value of the service rendered depends more upon an efficient organization than upon facilities or equipment. Careful work, rather than speedy work, is essential. The man who doesn't care cannot do good work.

Our method of selling also deserves your consideration. We have no agents or middlemen and pay no commissions to anyone, but sell only direct from nurseries to planter. By this method we come into direct touch with the customer—we help him to select the best site, to choose the proper varieties for his soil, climate, and purpose, to plant right, to prune, cultivate, spray, etc., so as to win success with whatever is purchased from us. The finest nursery stock will not give satisfaction without proper handling and care. We want our customers to have *growing satisfaction*, and leave no stone unturned to that end.

Small orders as well as large receive our careful attention. We are glad to have them. Our customers are pleased and enjoy *growing satisfaction*, because we not only supply good trees and plants, but also show how to take care of them. Over 36 per cent of our sales last year were to our old customers, and a large percentage—at least 15 per cent—of our total business came from their recommendations of us to others.

If you have any problems that we can help to solve, do not hesitate to write.

With best wishes for your success,

NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

NEOSHO MISSOURI





NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

FRUIT TREES *and* PLANTS

Successors to
Wm. P. Stark Nurseries

Neosho, Mo.,

FALL, 1918.

DEAR READER:

The man who does his own thinking takes a look ahead, and plans to have fruit when the supply will be short and the demand heavy. And he soon finds out, if he does not know it already, that quick-growing crops or garden truck can be raised between the rows of his young trees, thus killing two birds with one stone. To such men or women we render an unusual service, so that they may have good fruit to eat or sell at an attractive profit.

In the first place, this catalogue contains boiled-down information that will help you to begin right. For instance, you don't have to study two thousand varieties of apple to select those best suited to your climate, soil, and purpose, for the twenty-seven we list are the best of the lot.

Second, no matter where you live, we can supply you with first-class trees or plants in prime condition. "The section from which trees come is unimportant as long as well-grown healthy trees, which are typical of the desired varieties, are obtained," says H. P. Gould, United States Pomologist. Our trees and plants are giving satisfaction in every State and even in Mexico, Japan, China, and other distant countries.

Lastly, we furnish concise, reliable, easy-to-understand information on how to care for your stock. When you become our customer, we shall continue to keep in touch with you to learn of your results, to help, if need be, and we hope also to sell you more good trees and plants.

You can have strawberries next summer and fall, if you will set out the Everbearers this spring. Standard strawberries, bush fruits, rhubarb, and asparagus begin to produce the second year after planting. Then in this order will come plums, peaches, cherries, apricots, quince, pears, crabapple, and apples. How soon your trees bear depends upon the varieties and quality of stock you buy, how you plant and care for them, as well as upon your site, soil, climate, and weather conditions.

The prices in this book are net F. O. B. Neosho and are the same to all. They are based upon cash with order or before shipment; otherwise they would have to be higher to meet the losses that are bound to come in doing a credit business. No provision has been made for commissions to anyone. These prices apply on orders received before January 1, 1919. After that date they will in all probability be higher.

With best wishes,

NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

We sell direct-from-nurseries only

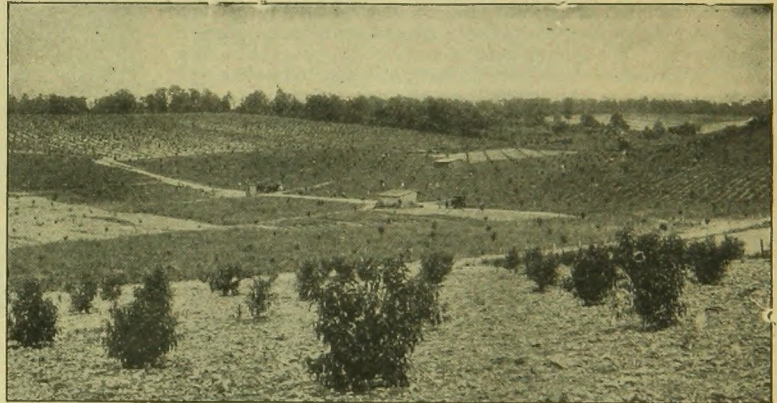


SUCCESS IN FRUIT-GROWING

Fruit-growing is neither difficult nor expensive, especially when compared with the reward it brings. Fresh fruit from your own trees or vines is a luxury you might just as well enjoy if you have even a small bit of land. Some kinds and varieties are planted in the lawn or along the fence for ornamental effect as well as for fruit.

Fruit-growing for profit brings greater rewards than any other crop. *Of course, the man who puts his heart into it, who studies the right principles and methods and puts them into effect, will have the greatest success.* This the commercial grower must do.

Our book "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing," which is sent free to every customer, explains in detail the principles of planting and care of different fruit trees and plants, but these are briefly outlined as follows:



A Good Site.—A good site is reasonably free from late spring frosts and well drained, with soil deep enough to nourish the trees and prevent injury by summer drouth and severe winters. There are very few places that will not grow some kind of fruit.

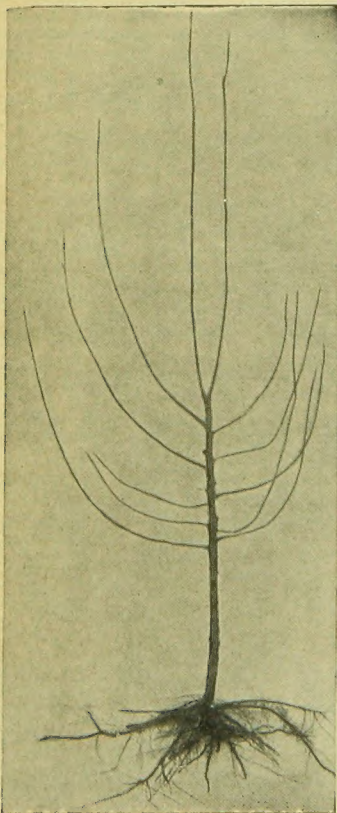
The Ground.—To insure the best growth, the ground should be put in good condition before the trees are set. If planting a regular orchard, plow deep. You will never again be able to work the ground deeply immediately under the trees. For fall planting, plow in the late summer; for spring planting, it is better to plow in the fall, unless your orchard is to be on a steep hillside that will wash badly. After plowing, the ground should be thoroughly worked with a disk harrow, gone over several times with a spike-tooth harrow, and smoothed with a plank drag.

Choice of Varieties.—Choose varieties that are adapted to your particular requirements as well as to your soil and climate. Varieties that will be highly satisfactory for home use and a market close at hand may not necessarily be suited for distant markets, because they are not good shippers. Select varieties that will ripen at the season when prices are the highest. For home use, your selections should include early, medium, and late varieties, so as to cover as long a ripening season as possible. **NOTE.**—It is wise to plant more than one variety of the same kind—for instance, in apples, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Spitzenburg, and Winesap are more or less self-sterile, and should have other varieties which bloom at the same time in close proximity.

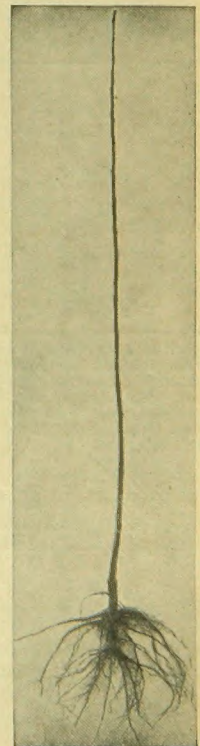
Buy First-Class Trees.—Well-known authorities say: "This is one point at which parsimonious economy is like dropping money down a well." "A saving of \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the price of nursery stock may be lost one hundred times over before the first crop is gathered." "It makes little or no difference where the tree was grown, so far as the climatic conditions are concerned, but what does make a difference is having good, thrifty stock." "There is no economy in buying stock cheap in both price and quality."

How to Know Good Trees.—"Trees should have a good healthy look, clean bark, and size enough to indicate a good, free growth. Size of top is not so desirable as well-matured wood and plenty of roots." "First-class condition is a hundred times more important than any outside information regarding the place where the trees were grown." A poorly-rooted tree may eventually make a satisfactory orchard tree, but it will be several years longer coming into bearing.

When to Plant.—In most parts of the country trees are planted in the spring. Fall planting is advantageous where newly-set trees are not apt to be injured by the drying effects of the cold winter. See the map shown on page 4. Spring planting is best in any of the districts indicated by the following numbers: 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18. Either fall or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 3, 4, 15; fall, winter, or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 5, 6, 7, 16, 17. Fall planting must be done when the ground is in good condition—not too wet nor too dry—and at least a week before the ground freezes, and the trees must have dropped their leaves before being dug in the nursery.



An ideal two-year-old extra-large tree as trained in our Nursery.



One-year large-size Apple.



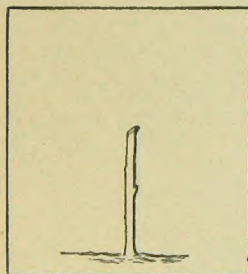
The Advantages of Fall Planting.—They are: first, better selections as to varieties and sizes may then be secured; second, the trees can start growth at the earliest possible moment in the spring; third, the work can be done when there is less to do than in the spring.

When We Can Ship.—We can ship fruit trees, vines, shrubs, etc., soon after the middle of October. We do not dig until the trees are thoroughly dormant and mature; otherwise, they would tend to be soft and green. Such trees will give weak, unsatisfactory growth. The earlier the trees are planted the better growth they will make, but it is better to plant late than to lose an entire year. We can ship to the southern districts, where winter planting is advisable, practically all through the winter, and we can ship to all districts as late as May 15th. Strawberry plants are usually shipped in the spring. We can forward them any time after the latter part of February. The earlier they are planted, after the ground is in shape, the better growth they will make.

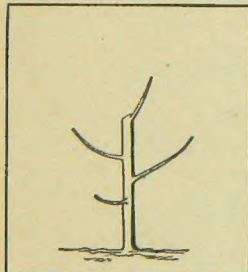
Order Early.—For fall or spring planting, trees should be ordered as soon as your plans are definite. Some sizes and varieties are always sold out before the end of the season.

When Your Trees Arrive.—Don't leave your trees in the express or freight office a single day. See if they are in good shape. If the bark is dry, shriveled, or burned, the trees have been damaged. If there is the least doubt, report the condition immediately. If possible, plant them at once. If it is very cold, the box or bundle should be put in a cool cellar or barn and covered with straw. If the weather is warm, but you are not ready to plant, unpack immediately and heel-in or place them in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle, and spread old sacks or canvas over them. (See third cover.)

Plant in Straight Rows.—Straight rows make the care of the orchard easier.



One-year tree pruned at planting.

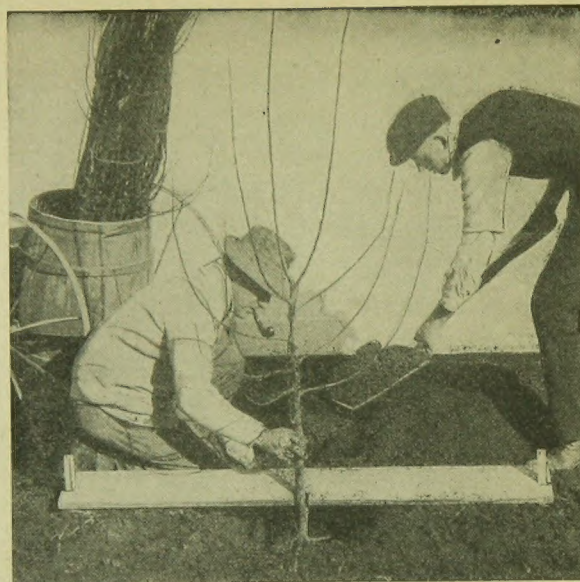


The way that a two-year-old tree from the nursery (or a one-year-old tree that has made one season's growth in the orchard) should appear after pruning.

inter-crops—strawberries especially, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and asparagus. Do not plant a grain crop, as it does not permit cultivation and takes a great deal of the moisture from the soil.

If the soil is poor and lacking in fertility, such crops as cow peas, soy beans, rye, vetch, and under certain circumstances clover, should be grown between the rows of trees and plowed under to enrich the soil.

THE CRITICAL PERIOD.—The first two years is the critical period in the life of a tree. Give it thoughtful care and pruning, particularly during its babyhood.



How to Plant.—Cut off all the small dead fibre roots and any bruised or broken root with a smooth cut. Remove all of the small, thread-like roots. When the trees are taken out into the field, cover the roots with wet sacks or packing out of the box in which they came. If the weather is hot and the buds swell, be particularly careful not to get any water on the buds.

The trees should be set usually a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. In very sandy soils they should be set 2 to 4 inches deeper. In the fall, trees may be set several inches deeper than in the spring. The holes for the trees should be large enough to take all the roots in their natural position. Balance the tree on your hand and the heavy side will roll naturally toward the ground. This side should be planted toward the prevailing wind. Dynamiting the holes has proved a good investment.

Sift the top-soil dirt about the roots; then they take their natural position and are surrounded by fine dirt. Press the dirt firmly about the roots; when they are well covered, but before the hole is full, several gallons of water should be added, if the ground is at all dry. Mound the dirt up about the trees three or four inches high; do not press this down. Remove the wire labels from the trees as soon as they are planted.

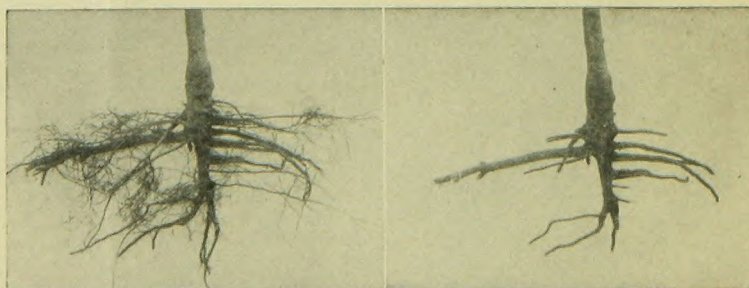
Pruning at Planting-Time.—Train the tree now in the way it should grow according to its kind and your requirements: low-headed for commercial purposes, high-headed for the home garden. See "Inside Facts" for particulars.

Care and Cultivation.—It does not take a great deal to supply the requirements of the trees for the first year or two. In the meantime the entire field can be built up by proper rotation of cover-crops and use of fertilizers, and the soil enriched as the orchard grows.

Fillers and Inter-Crops.—When an orchard is planted, the trees must be set far enough apart so that they will have enough room when grown. However, the young trees do not require all the room the first few years. Many successful fruit-growers plant fillers and sometimes inter-crops in the orchard between the young trees. Fillers and inter-crops will pay at least a part of the expense of developing the orchard.

A filler is a young-bearing tree, which is set in the orchard between the permanent trees. Young-bearing varieties of apples, such as Wealthy, King David, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, McIntosh, Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Wagener, and Black Ben, make good fillers. Peaches are also especially good for this purpose, as they bear young. The filler trees produce a number of crops before they have to be removed to make room for the permanent trees.

An inter-crop is some suitable crop grown between the young trees. Early potatoes and beans are especially good. Corn is also satisfactory, if not planted too close to the trees. Garden-truck is often very profitable near the larger cities. The small fruits also make good



Before and After Pruning the Roots.

HOW NURSERY TREES ARE GROWN

To one who is not familiar with the nursery business it may seem a small matter to produce a good fruit tree; but it is not like planting a kernel of corn and picking an ear of the same variety of corn some months later. If you plant a seed of the Delicious apple, it will not produce a Delicious apple tree. In almost every instance a tree grown from the seed is unlike its parent. This is true of most other fruits.

To secure a tree that will produce fruit of a particular variety, it is necessary to take a section or bud from a tree of the desired variety and combine it with a seedling tree by some process of grafting or budding. There is no secret about it, but the quality of the tree when it is ready to transplant depends upon the experience, skill, and care of the individual nurseryman. A Delicious apple tree is propagated and grown as follows:

To produce a grafted tree, we first take a small seedling tree, grown from the seed of a wild apple, and cut off the top just above the root. Then we take a scion (a five-inch piece of branch) from a Delicious tree. This scion and the root of the seedling are joined together so smoothly that the line of union can hardly be seen. This graft is then wrapped with twine as smoothly as a spool of thread. Early in the spring the graft is planted in ground that has been properly fertilized and prepared. The scion and root grow together as firmly as if they were not parts of two separate trees; at the same time a bud from the top of the scion puts forth a shoot and grows up, forming the top of the tree. The ground is cultivated throughout the season, and every care given to the young tree. Here again there is no secret, but a great deal depends upon knowing just what to do and when.

In the fall of the second year after the "graft" is planted we have a two-year Delicious apple tree. The top has grown two seasons and has a well-trained system of branches that have been shaped and pruned to form the open vase-shaped head preferred by experienced fruit-growers.

Now for budding: The principles are the same, and if the trees are equal in all other respects, a budded tree is just as good as the grafted. In the case of budding the small seedling tree is planted in the nursery row in the spring. Some time during the summer we take a bud from a Delicious tree and insert it under the bark of the seedling about two inches above the ground. Raffia is carefully wrapped about the bud to hold it in place until it unites with the seedling. This bud does not develop that summer, but the following spring the top of the seedling is cut off just above this Delicious bud; then the bud starts to grow, and from this one bud, which was taken from a direct descendant from the original Delicious tree, the entire top of the tree is developed. In the fall of the second year after the seedling is planted we have a one-year budded tree with a one-year-old top, but the



Inserting the Bud.

root is three years old. These tops are often straight whips, but in some cases they may carry a number of side branches.

Crabapple, pear, and quince trees are propagated either by grafting or budding; peach, plum, apricot, dwarf pear, and cherry trees are budded only. The principle is the same for each kind of fruit, but they all have peculiarities calling for special training and experience.

In all of these operations each kind of tree or plant requires treatment and care according to its kind and sometimes according to the different varieties. Some trees and plants require spraying at certain seasons, others require pruning at a particular time. Cultivation must be stopped at a certain time on some kinds, to permit the wood to mature, as the trees must be thoroughly dormant before they are dug from the nursery.

We usually start digging the middle to the last of October—depending upon the condition of the trees rather than upon the demands for early fall shipment. A tree that is dug too soon loses part of its vitality. You could not tell the difference except by observing the growth after the tree is transplanted in your orchard.

After the trees are dug, the culls are left to be burned, and the good trees placed in the packing-house, carefully graded and inspected. Please note that our trees are graded and listed by diameter, a better measure of value than height, although we also give the approximate height. Experienced commercial growers buy by diameter or caliper.

Now we are ready to fill your order. The items you require are properly labeled and brought together in the shipping-room. First they are inspected and checked to make sure that each tree or plant is up to our standard and is the kind, variety, and size you have specified; then they are packed with damp moss or shingle-tow about the roots, wrapped in straw or paper, and sewed in burlap. Freight orders are packed in boxes lined with paper.



Final Inspection Before Packing for Shipment.



Packing for Shipment.

District Numbers																	
PEACH																	
Alton.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Arp Beauty.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belle of Georgia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Carman.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Champion.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Crosby.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Early Elberta.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Early Rose.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Elberta.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Elberta Cling.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Eureka.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Grensboro.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Heath Cling.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hiley.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Illinois.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
J. H. Hale.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Krummel.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Late Crawford.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Late Elberta.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lola.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mayflower.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
PLUM																	
Abundance.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
America.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Burbank.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Endicott.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
French Damsen.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Green Gage.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italian Prune.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lombard.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Omaha.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Red June.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Shropshire.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wild Goose.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
APRICOT																	
Blenheim.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Superb.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Tilton.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
CHERRY																	
Bing.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Black Tartarian.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Dyehouse.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Early Richmond.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
English Morello.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lambert.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Montmorency.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Napoleon.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Duke.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Schmidt.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wragg.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

District Numbers																	
BLACKBERRY																	
Early Harvest.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Early King.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Eldorado.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
McDonald.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mercreau.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Snyder.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
DEWBERRY																	
Lucretia.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
RASPBERRY																	
Columbian.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cumberland.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cuthbert.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Kansas.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
St. Regis.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GOOSEBERRY																	
Downing.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Houghton.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Josselyn.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Oregon Champion.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
CURRANT																	
London Market.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Perfection.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Red Cross.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
White Grape.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
GRAPE																	
Agawam.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Brighton.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Concord.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Delaware.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Diamond.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Herbert.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moore Early.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Niagara.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Worden.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
STRAWBERRY																	
Aroma.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Dr. Burrill.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Klondike.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lady Thompson.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ozark Early.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Senator Dunlap.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Son's Prolific.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Everbearing.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Progressive.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***



APPLES

The apple is the king of fruits. It is a tonic as well as a nutrient, and one of the cheapest and most wholesome foods. There's a lot of truth in the old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Apple trees will grow wherever corn can be raised—in fact, there isn't a State in the Union, with one possible exception, where some variety of apple will not thrive.

No agricultural investment is safer or more productive in profits than a good apple orchard, favorably located and well managed. The demand for fine fruit increases more rapidly than the supply.

It is only the poor fruit—such as should never be shipped—that begs for a market.

Every home garden and farm should have at least a few apple trees of summer, fall, and winter varieties. They will give satisfaction far beyond the time, labor, and money required.



What is more beautiful than an orchard in full bloom?

APPLE TABLE

This condensed table makes it easier to select varieties for your particular requirements and to choose an assortment that will give you apples the year round if you have a cool cellar. Winter varieties are picked when mature, but before they are ripe enough to eat. Maturity can be told by the changing from a hard dead green color to warmer reds and yellows, by the seed turning brown, and by the readiness with which the stem separates from the twig.

Abbreviations.					IN NORTHERN STATES.			IN SOUTHERN STATES.		
Under "Size": M., medium; M. L., medium to large; L., large; V. L., very large.					When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.	When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.
Under "Use": D., dessert; C., cooking; L-M., local market only; M., distant or local market.										
Varieties.	Color.	Quality.	Size.	Use.						
EARLY SUMMER										
Livland Raspberry..	Red striped	Very good	M. L.	C. D. L-M	July 10-30	July 13-Aug.	1 Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
Yel. Transparent....	Yellow	Good	M.	C. D. L-M	July 10-30	July 13-Aug.	1 Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
MIDSUMMER										
Red Astrachan.....	Red striped	Very good	M. L.	C.D.L-M.	July 22-Aug. 25	July 30-Sep.	3 Sep. 20	July 17-Aug. 15	July 23-Aug.	3 Sep. 1
Melon.....	Red	Very good	M. L.	D.C.L-M.	July 23-Aug. 26	Aug. 6-Sep.	17 Jan. 1	July 15-Aug. 20	Aug. 1-Sep.	5 Dec. 1
Wilson Red.....	Deep crimson	Good	L.	C.D.M.	July 29-Sep. 1	Aug. 15-Sep.	15	July 9-Aug. 9	July 24-Aug.	9
Duchess.....	Red stripedz	Fair	M.	C.M.	Aug. 1-22	Aug. 5-26	Sep. 15	July 12-26	July 16-30	Sep. 1
FALL										
Gravenstein.....	Orange & red	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Aug. 22-Sep. 22	Aug. 26-Sep.	26 Dec. 11	Aug. 3-25	Aug. 9-Sep.	1 Oct. 15
Maiden Blush.....	Yellow & red	Good	M.	C.M.	Aug. 20-Sep. 10	Sep. 5-Oct.	15 Dec. 15	Aug. 10-Sep.	1 Aug. 25-Sep.	15 Nov. 1
Wealthy.....	Red striped	Very good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Aug. 2-Sep. 5	Aug. 16-Sep.	17 Jan. 15	July 25-Sep.	1 Aug. 10-Sep.	15 Dec. 15
EARLY WINTER										
King David.....	Dark red	Very good	M.	D.C.M.	Sep. 6-Oct. 2	Oct. 1-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 14-Sep.	2 Oct. 1-10	Dec. 1
McIntosh.....	Bright red	Good to best	M. L.	D.L-M.	Sep. 3-22	Oct. 15-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 18-Sep.	13 Sep. 20-30	Dec. 1
Grimes' Golden....	Golden yel.	Good to best	M. L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 8-Oct. 28	Nov. 1-10	Jan. 15	Aug. 23-Sep.	18 Oct. 5-15	Dec. 15
Wagner.....	Red & yellow	Very good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 20-Oct. 6	Nov. 15-25	Feb. 1	Aug. 31-Sep.	20 Oct. 25-Nov.	5 Dec. 15
Jonathan.....	Bright red	Good to best	M.	D.C.M.	Sep. 20-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 1	Aug. 28-Sep.	20 Oct. 20-Nov.	5 Feb. 1
WINTER										
Black Ben.....	Bright red	Fair	V. L.	C.M.	Sep. 28-Oct. 28	Dec. 1-10	May 1	Aug. 30-Sep.	30 Nov. 1-10	Mar. 15
R. I. Greening.....	Green & yel.	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Sep. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 20-30	April 1	Aug. 28-Sep.	20 Oct. 25-Nov.	5 Mar. 1
Delicious.....	Red striped	Best	V. L.	D.M.	Sep. 30-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sep. 5-Oct.	5 Oct. 20-30	Feb. 15
Winter Banana.....	Yellow & red	Good	M.	D.C.M.	Oct. 3-17	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sep. 18-25	Oct. 20-Dec.	5 Feb. 15
Winesap.....	Dark red	Good	M.	C.D.M.	Oct. 18-Nov. 3	Dec. 15-25	April 1	Sep. 24-Oct.	13 Nov. 20-Dec.	5 Mar. 1
Spitzenburg.....	Yellow & red	Good to best	L.	D.C.M.	Oct. 4-23	Nov. 15-25	April 1	Sep. 13-Oct.	3 Oct. 25-Nov.	15 Feb. 15
Rome Beauty.....	Red striped	Good	L.	D.C.M.	Oct. 6-25	Dec. 1-10	April 1	Sep. 10-30	Nov. 5-15	Mar. 1
Stayman Winesap..	Red striped	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 15-25	April 1	Sep. 10-Oct.	5 Nov. 20-30	Mar. 1
York Imperial.....	Red striped	Fair	L.	C.M.	Oct. 6-30	Jan. 1-10	April 1	Sep. 20-Oct.	15 Nov. 25-Dec.	5 Mar. 1
Northern Spy.....	Red striped	Very good	L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 18-Oct. 4	Dec. 5-15	April 15	Aug. 30-Sep.	18 Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15
Paragon Winesap..	Dark red	Very good	L.	C.D.M.	Oct. 4-Nov. 3	Jan. 1-10	April 15	Sep. 18-Oct.	18 Dec. 5-15	Mar. 15
Baldwin.....	Bright red	Good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Sep. 23-Oct. 23	Dec. 1-15	May 1	Aug. 29-Sep.	23 Nov. 6-21	April 1
Yellow Newtown...	Yellow	Very good	M. L.	D.C.M.	Oct. 5-29	Jan. 20-30	May 1	Sep. 22-Oct.	17 Jan. 1-5	April 15



BALDWIN The Baldwin is pre-eminently the leading variety in the commercial orchards of New York, New England, and certain parts of Canada; also it is one of the leading varieties of Michigan and northern Ohio. In the South and Southwest it is not a desirable apple, because it ripens too early to be a good winter variety, and drops from the tree before its good qualities are developed. It does fairly well in the Pacific Northwest, but cannot be grown in competition with the Northeastern States. The tree is a strong grower, long-lived, and vigorous. It is somewhat slow in reaching maturity, but begins to bear abundantly about the seventh year. Fruit large to very large, uniform in size; form, roundish to conical; skin is tough and smooth, blushed and mottled with bright red; flesh yellow, firm, moderately coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, agreeable sub-acid; very good.

BLACK BEN The best of the Ben Davis family—far superior to the Ben Davis, Gano Red, or kindred apple. The tree is hardier, more vigorous, and more prolific than the Ben Davis. Bears about the sixth year; fruit is large, solid dark red; flesh is white, firm, juicier than Ben Davis, sub-acid, fair quality. It is not very successful in the extreme northern part of the Northwest, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the parallels of 32 and 42 degrees, it is one of the most important varieties grown. It is pre-eminently successful in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and portions of adjoining States.

DELICIOUS A really delicious apple. None can compare with it in flavor. Large, uniform in size, unique shape, round and long, tapering, with five distinct knobs at the blossom end. In color it is striped and marked with dark red, often becoming a solid crimson on the side exposed to the sun. Very highest quality, fragrant, crisp, and juicy, mild in flavor, but not a sweet apple. It must be eaten to be appreciated. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower and forms a perfect head, with strong arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads. Bears about the fourth to seventh year.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG Attractive yellow apple, almost covered with red stripes; medium size. One of the most profitable summer varieties. The flesh is firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fair quality. Tree is a moderate grower; can be planted close. Comes into bearing young, often fourth year. Bears heavy crops annually; great market apple and especially good cooker. Extremely hardy.

GRAVENSTEIN A rather flat and broad, large, orange-yellow apple, heavily striped with light and purplish red. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, high flavor. Very good quality. It ripens irregularly, requiring a number of pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for home garden and local market. Tree is large, vigorous, upright, and spreading. Very productive and hardy, and is widely grown in many parts of the country. Bears sixth to eighth year.

GRIMES GOLDEN The standard of excellence, the best quality, profitable yellow apple; rich golden color, often showing a pinkish

blush. Flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, and juicy; very good to best quality; medium to large; an ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright, spreading grower and heavy regular cropper. Bears about the fourth year. We especially recommend Grimes Golden as being the highest quality yellow apple and one of the best for home use and commercial planting.



GRIMES GOLDEN—The Standard of Excellence. The most widely planted yellow Apple. Very best quality. Ideal for home or market.



THE DELICIOUS

Its beauty, its tempting aroma and delightful flavor have earned for the Delicious the title of "The Great National Dessert Apple."

JONATHAN A grand, good apple; once tasted, always wanted. Bright solid red, deep red on the sunny side. Flesh whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice which is full of snap and sparkle. Medium size; very good to best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, long-lived, an upright grower. Bears about fourth year. Produces good crops regularly. Fine for home and commercial planting.

KING DAVID Enormously productive, bearing heavy crops year after year. Uniform shape, tapering toward the blossom end. Medium size; very dark rich garnet red, showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side. Flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, very good. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing about the fourth year. It is recommended by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, as succeeding better than Jonathan in the Northeastern States.

LIVLAND RASPBERRY Beautiful red and yellow apple; may be described as a Red Transparent. Medium size; flesh is snow-white, tender, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Very good. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears enormously, like the Duchess. Thrives everywhere. Bears fourth to sixth year. Less subject to blight than Yellow Transparent.

MAIDEN BLUSH Striking, highly colored, yellow apple, with a deep crimson blush on one cheek. Round, flat, medium size; flesh white, crisp, tender, very juicy; a good eating and excellent coking apple. Tree is vigorous, spreading, and open. You can plant it successfully throughout the United States. Usually bears fourth to fifth year. A splendid staple apple and an unusually good market apple.

McINTOSH One of the best early winter apples for Northeastern States; noted for its high quality and delightful fragrance. Medium to large size, roundish, slightly flattened at the stem end. Beautiful deep crimson, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy blue bloom. Crisp, snow-white flesh; is very tender and juicy, entirely different from the "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. Makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit. Tree is long-lived, a strong, vigorous grower, with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. Bears fourth to fifth year. One of the best apples of its season, both for home planting and to supply local markets.



MELON A late summer apple which resembles (Midsummer) Wealthy, but succeeds farther south, and a heavier bearer; medium to large; striped with red and yellow; flesh is juicy, quality almost the best. Use for dessert, kitchen, and market. Tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears the fifth year.

NORTHERN SPY Attractive, red-striped winter apple; large, (Winter) roundish, and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. Flesh is firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Tree is a vigorous and unusually healthy grower. Bears tenth to twelfth year. An old-time favorite.

PARAGON WINESAP Paragon has the large size and very (Winter) good quality of the Stayman combined with the dark red color of the old Winesap. The true Paragon was introduced and named by Dr. W. L. Moores, of Lincoln County, Tennessee, and has been largely planted under name of Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation. Tree is equal in every respect to Winesap; a more vigorous, open grower. Bears sixth to seventh year, and thrives wherever Winesap can be grown.



Delicious, at Missouri State Experimental Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. A heavy bearer.

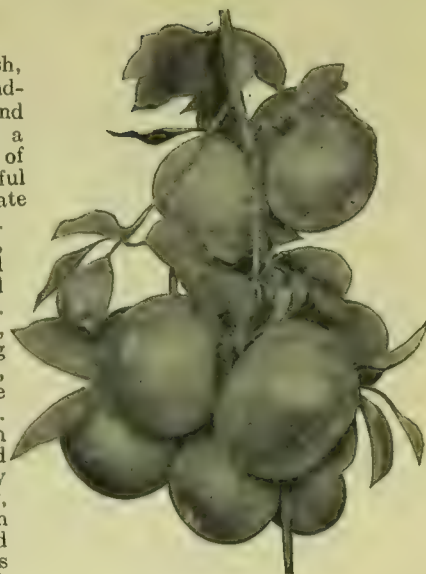
RED ASTRACHAN Red Astrachan is the best general- (Midsummer) purpose late summer apple for home use and market. Nearly covered with light and dark red stripes, overspread with bloom like a plum; large, roundish; white flesh tinged with red; flavor aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, very good. Good for eating fresh out of hand when fully ripe; an ideal cooker. Tree is hardy, of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading; adapted to every State where apples grow. Bears fourth year.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING (Winter)

A large, roundish, green winter apple, yellow when fully ripe. Tender and full of sparkling juice, with rich flavor surpassed by few apples. One of the best dessert apples and an excellent cooker. Tree is a large, vigorous grower, with wide spreading branches, drooping and dense; bears after fifth year.

ROME BEAUTY (Winter)

Large, roundish, oblong apple, handsomely colored and striped with a bright red; one of the most beautiful and profitable late winter apples. Flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and of good quality. Splendid storage apple. Tree is a vigorous, upright spreading grower; hardy, except along the Canadian border. Very profitable in the central United States, Rocky Mountain country, and some Southern States; a splendid bearer; blooms late. Bears fourth to fifth year.



McIntosh Apple.

SPITZENBURG Large, handsomely colored, bright pur- (Winter) plish-red, shaded with yellow and striped with darker red; flesh firm, tinged with yellow; moderately juicy, spicy, very best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, spreading. Thrives in favored localities. Should be planted in deep, fertile, well-drained soil. Bears about the seventh year.

STAYMAN WINESAP The largest of the Winesap family. (Winter) Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling Winesap, except that the color is not quite so brilliant; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly pleasant, with a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone. Very good quality. Tree has a dark, heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; thrives on thin dry soil where Winesap would fail. Reliable annual cropper; bears the fourth to fifth year. "This is a variety no fruit-grower can afford to omit from the list, whether for family use or commercially. It possesses more valuable points than any one apple with which I am acquainted. It adapts itself, as far as tried, to all climates, all altitudes, all soils, and is par excellence everywhere."—Dr. J. H. FUNK, Bulletin No. 152, Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania.

WAGENER Bright red apple, strongly contrasting yellow (Early Winter) background color; medium to large; whitish flesh, tinged light yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, very good quality. Tree is straight, vigorous, upright grower; enormously productive, usually bears third to fourth year.



Stayman Winesap.

Rome Beauty.

Paragon Winesap.



WEALTHY A most dependable and widely planted fall apple; bright red striped; medium to large size; white crisp flesh tinged with red; very good quality. Tree is a free grower, very hardy; bears fourth to fifth year. Adapted to many soils and climates, but especially suitable for Northern planting where extreme hardiness is required. Good shipper; holds up well in storage; especially recommended for home use and commercial planting.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the State."—AVEN NELSON, Secretary Wyoming State Historical Society.

"The Delicious apple leads on the market here. But this is the apple for everybody here—Wealthy. I am reserving a large acreage for it. It has not quite the beauty and quality and selling proclivities of Delicious, but oh, my! it bears—never fails—one crop right after another here. Wealthy, Delicious, and Rome Beauty make the best team here for fancy apples."—C. A. CUMMINS, Montana.



Wealthy—Young trees bear heavy crops.

WILSON RED A deep, solid crimson, like a Red June; (Midsummer) large; firm white flesh; good quality. Tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, bears young. Most beautiful of its season; good shipper.

WINESAP Splendid bright red, indistinctly striped with (Winter) dark purplish-red; standard apple in the United States from Virginia to California. Flesh is tinged with yellow; very firm, juicy, very good quality. Medium size; a favorite with everyone. Tree is a vigorous,

spreading open grower. Hardy, adapted to planting in every part of the country, except in the extreme Northern States. Will succeed on many different kinds of soils, preferring a deep loam. It is a heavy, regular bearer. Produces the first crop about the fifth year. As the tree gets older it has a tendency to produce undersize fruit, but this can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

WINTER BANANA Very showy, bright yellow, with a (Winter) pinkish-red cheek; noted for its brilliant, transparent, waxy appearance; medium size; good quality, with a rich, spicy flavor. Tree is a good average grower, adapted to many conditions; flat, spreading top; hardy, except in extreme North; regular cropper; bears about the fifth year.

YELLOW NEWTOWN Medium to large; a beautiful yellow; flesh very firm, meaty, brittle, (Albemarle Pippin) juicy; highest quality; tree is a good grower, but must have fertile soil and good air drainage. Hardy; (Early Summer) bears the fifth year.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT Extremely hardy; a beautiful (Early Summer) clear yellow, with smooth, waxy, brilliant skin, which gives it a transparent appearance. Fine-grained white flesh, sprightly sub-acid, pleasant. Unexcelled for pies, tarts, and apple sauce. Medium size. Tree is a moderately vigorous, straight, upright, and compact grower; usually bears third to fourth year. A reliable cropper. Fruit ripens over a period of three weeks and requires several pickings. Profitable for near-by markets. Excellent for home planting.

It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South, and is very extensively planted in the North because of its unusual hardiness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds on thin soils.

YORK IMPERIAL Bright pinkish-red, striped with dark (Winter) red; firm, crisp, meaty flesh, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and fair quality; large, chunky, generally lopsided; however, it shows up well, and, because the tree is a very strong, vigorous grower and enormously productive, it is a profitable apple, widely planted in the Virginias and Central West. A very regular bearer, beginning about the seventh year; seldom fails. A leading export apple.

CRABAPPLES

Crabapples should be planted for beauty of tree and fruit, as windbreaks, and for the value of the fruit. They are delicious for cooking, preserving, and jellies. Excelsior is delicious for eating fresh.



Excelsior—The largest and best crab for eating fresh.

EXCELSIOR The largest crab, nearly as large as a medium-sized apple. Rich yellow, almost covered with (Fall) bright red; spicy, pleasant flavor. Tree is large, vigorous, hardy, coming into bearing young.

FLORENCE A highly colored (Late Summer) pinkish-red, faintly striped with a darker red; wherever shaded, deep yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Tree is upright, spreading, very hardy. Bears very young. Naturally a dwarfish grower.

HYSLOP A brilliant carmine to (Early Winter) dark purplish-red, overspread with a thick blue bloom. Roundish uniform shape, good size for crab. Flesh yellow; very firm, juicy, sub-acid. Especially good for jellies and other cooking purposes. Tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading.



The pear is one of the highest quality fruits. In nothing else that grows, and in no confection made, can you get the refreshing acid, the rich spices, the honeyed sweetness, and delicacy of flavor which you find in the favored varieties of pears that you may grow in your own garden or orchard. All pears should be picked before entirely ripe, especially Garber and Kieffer, otherwise the flesh around the core becomes coarse. The pear tree



Anjou Pear Orchard—Pear trees thrive in sod.

is an upright grower and thrives in sod, making it one of the best fruit trees for yard planting. Pears thrive best in the northern half of the United States. The "blight," which is the only serious handicap to pear-growing, can be controlled by the methods given in our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing." (See inside back cover.)

PICKING, RIPENING, AND STORAGE DATES FOR PEARS

Varieties.	IN NORTHERN STATES.			IN SOUTHERN STATES.		
	When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.	When to Pick.	When Ripe Enough to Eat.	Latest Cold Storage Limit.
Summer						
Clapp Favorite	July 24-Aug. 13	Aug. 13-Aug. 23	Sept. 1-15	July 14-Aug. 3	Aug. 3-14	Aug. 20-Sept. 5
Lincoln	July 29-Aug. 18	Aug. 29-Sept. 8	Sept. 15-25	July 19-Aug. 8	Aug. 19-31	Sept. 5-15
Bartlett	Aug. 4-Sept. 17	Sept. 10-20	Oct. 1-15	July 24-Sept. 7	Sept. 1-10	Oct. 1-15
Fall						
Garber	Sept. 4-26	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 1-15	Aug. 26-Sept. 16	Sept. 26-Oct. 10	Nov. 10-25
Anjou	Sept. 15-20	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-10	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 25
Comice	Sept. 15-23	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-13	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Angouleme	Sept. 16-25	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 6-15	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Seckel	Sept. 17-Oct. 3	Oct. 6-15	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 7-23	Oct. 15-25	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Winter						
Bosc	Sept. 23-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 13-23	Oct. 15-25	Dec. 1-5
Kieffer	Sept. 26-Oct. 7	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 16-27	Oct. 15-26	Dec. 1-5
Winter Nelis	Oct. 3-20	Nov. 6-15	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	Sept. 23-Oct. 10	Oct. 27-Nov. 5	Jan.-Feb.

STANDARD PEARS

ANJOU Anjou is one of the best general-purpose pears, combining a high (Fall) quality with hardiness and dependability. Fruit is large, heavy, yellow, with a chunky neck. Tree is hardy, long-lived, productive. The hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality, and richness make it one of the best pears for eating and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East. Bears about tenth year.

BARTLETT The best known high quality pear. Famous for dessert and (Late Summer) canning. Large, yellow, waxy skin, rich, juicy, highly perfumed, refreshing. Tree hardy, regular, bears young.

BOSC The Bosc is one of the largest, best quality pears grown. It is a (Winter) very long pear, with long tapering neck, pointed at the stem end. It is a dark yellow, covered with a cinnamon russet, sometimes with a tinge of red on the cheek. The flesh is white, very rich and melting—one of the most delicious pears grown. A good shipper and late keeper. Tree is a rather straggling grower when young, but becomes a very vigorous, hardy tree as it grows older.

CLAPP FAVORITE High quality early-ripening pear, large size, best of its (Summer) season. Tree productive and dependable. Ripens about ten days before Bartlett.



Bartlett Pear.

Neosho, Missouri



PEAR, DWARF PEAR, QUINCE

COMICE An excellent high-quality pear. Often planted with Bartlett to give fruit over a longer season. (Fall) Good cropper; tree vigorous and productive; said by some to be a more regular bearer than Bartlett.

GARBER Very large yellow pear. Hardy, productive, dependable, fair quality; especially recommended for Central and Southern States where other varieties do not thrive. (Fall)

KIEFFER Extra large, heavy; a profitable variety everywhere, but especially good for the Central and Southern States where other kinds do not succeed. If packed when it takes on a slight yellow tint and placed in boxes in a dark place to ripen, they are very good to eat out of hand and superior to most pears for canning. Tree hardy, very vigorous, resistant to blight. (Winter)

SECKEL The standard of excellence for quality. (Fall) Small, golden russet pear, sweetest and best of all. Dwarfish grower, dependable, productive, and hardy. Takes longer to come into bearing than many stronger varieties, but makes up for lost time by bearing immense crops annually of the highest quality and highest-priced pears that go into the markets.

LINCOLN Large, yellow, high quality, similar to Bartlett, (Summer) but more resistant to blight. Succeeds farther south than Bartlett can be grown. It has stood the severest tests of intense, moist, summer heat and low altitude of the climate at Lincoln, Ill., where it was originated by W. E. Jones. Comes into bearing early and bears heavy crops annually; very hardy.

WINTER NELIS The latest, best keeping pear. Can be held in cold storage until spring. (Winter) Nelis is a medium-sized, roundish, yellow pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed; highest quality when well grown and well ripened. Tree is hardy, has wide adaptability, and is a regular bearer. Good for house use.



Seckel—A little, golden russet pear; the sweetest of them all.

DWARF PEARS

The pear can be grown more satisfactorily as a dwarf than other fruits. It is especially good for planting in small yards and gardens, but it is also profitable commercially. It is propagated on quince roots, which makes the tree a slow, dwarfish grower, and less subject to blight than standard pear trees. The fruit is the same as that of standard trees.

They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year, are very productive, and last a lifetime. They can be set close together, usually 10 to 15 feet apart; hence they are particularly good as fillers in an orchard of standard trees, and are especially valuable for home gardens and small yards, where they are ornamental as well as useful. They should be planted 4 or 5 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

DUCHESS This variety of pear is successful only when grown as a dwarf. The largest of all pears; white flesh, (Fall) rich, high quality.

ANJOU, BARTLETT, and SECKEL can all be furnished as dwarf trees. For description, see Standard Pear.

QUINCES

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade, and cooked fruit. Trees thrive on well-drained soil, and, being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely. They are especially suited for yards and gardens.

ORANGE The most widely grown quince; Golden color, large, roundish shape, short neck. Can be kept until January or February. One of the best for all purposes.

REA'S MAMMOTH Rich, orange color, roundish, pear shape, tapering neck. Very good quality for flavoring other fruits and for baking; almost fuzzless.

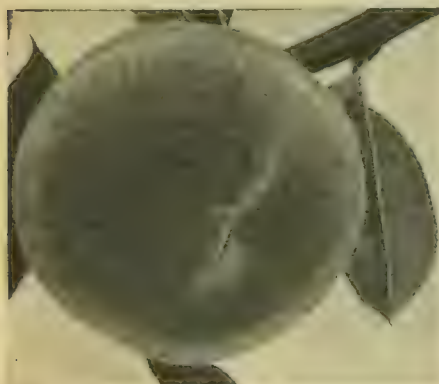
VAN DEMAN Unusually large, often weighing one pound or more; rich orange color; round, chunky shape; heavy, firm flesh; especially good quality; bears young, often second or third year on fertile ground.

PEACHES

There is now scarcely a State throughout the northeastern, middle, western, southern, and southeastern portions of the United States that cannot and does not raise this delicious fruit in its highest perfection for home use and commercially.

A congenial climate, judicious selection of location, soil, and varieties, with intelligent culture, grading, and marketing, bring the commercial grower high average profits.

Fresh ripe home-grown peaches over a season of nearly three months are a luxury that may be had at little expense. They can be grown almost as far north as apples and will succeed farther south. They thrive on heavy clay soil or on soil that is nine-tenths coarse sand. You can never know how good peaches taste until you pick them fully ripened from your own trees. Plant largely of mid-season and late varieties, but include enough of the earlier and very late kinds to provide an ample supply throughout the season.



Alton (Minnie)—Larger than Carman, less subject to rot than Champion.

—Photo from "Peaches of New York."

Varieties in Seasons	Flesh	Size	Quality	Days Ahead of Elberta
VERY EARLY				
Mayflower.....	White—Semi-cling	Medium	Fair	50
EARLY				
Greensboro.....	White—Semi-free	Medium	Fair	40
Arp Beauty.....	Yellow—Semi-cling	Medium	Good	38
Early Rose.....	Red and White—Cling	Medium	Very good	35
Eureka.....	White—Free	Large	Good	30
Carman.....	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	24
Lola.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	24
MIDSEASON				
Alton.....	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	18
Hiley.....	White—Free	Large	Good	15
Champion.....	White—Free	Medium	Very good	15
Illinois.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	15
Belle of Georgia.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	8
J. H. Hale.....	Yellow—Free	Very largest	Very good	5
Early Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	3
Elberta Cling.....	Yellow—Cling	Very large	Good	2
Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	
LATE				Days After Elberta
Crosby.....	Yellow—Free	Medium	Very good	5
Late Crawford.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	8
Late Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	20
VERY LATE				
Krummel.....	Yellow—Free	Large	Good	30
Heath Cling.....	White—Cling	Large	Good	40

ALTON
(White Semi-freestone)
(Midseason)

An early midseason, white - fleshed peach of Carman type, noted for its large size, good quality, and beauty. It is larger and a little later than Carman. The tree is a very large, vigorous grower; hardy.

ARP BEAUTY
(Yellow Semi-clingstone)
(Early)

Earliest ripening yellow peach. It is round oval shape; juicy, sweet, and rich. The tree is vigorous and so productive that it is sometimes necessary to thin the fruit to prevent overbearing. An excellent peach for home garden and market.

BELLE OF GEORGIA
(White Freestone)
(Midseason)

The best white peach for home use and market. Belle is to white varieties what Elberta to the yellow kinds, except that it has quality, which Elberta lacks. It is roundish oval, creamy white, with a bright red blush on the sunny side. Very little fuzz. Flesh is firm, melting, and juicy; rich sugar-sweet. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, open spreading top, hardy and productive. We especially recommend the Belle as the best white peach of its season for home use and commercial planting.

CARMAN
(White Semi-freestone)
(Early)

One of the hardiest, most widely planted early white peaches. Brilliant red, splashed with darker red on creamy background; flesh is tender, juicy, good quality for a peach of its season. Its chief asset is a constitution which enables it to stand a trying climate both North and South; thrives on a great variety of soils.



Belle of Georgia—The best white peach.

—Photo from "Peaches of New York."



CHAMPION (White Freestone) (Midseason) An exceptionally high quality, hardy white peach. Champion has long been known as a white-fleshed peach par excellence in quality. It is not a good shipper, but the tree is almost perfect in every respect, and this with its quality makes it an ideal peach for home use and local markets.

CROSBY (Yellow Freestone) (Late) The best quality late peach for Northern planting. Noted for its hardiness in tree and bud. Golden-orange color; firm but tender; very good quality; medium size. A good canner.

EARLY ELBERTA (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason) Very large, high quality, lemon-yellow peach. Flesh is fine-grained, sweet; for home use and local market. Tree is a strong grower of Elberta type. A good bearer under favorable conditions; moderately hardy.

EARLY ROSE (Red and White Clingstone) (Early) The best early peach. Flesh is tender and has a delicious, rich, sweet flavor; dark-red color, almost like a cherry—qualities lacking in other early peaches. It has a fragrant aroma beyond all comparison with any other varieties. The tree is a very hardy and dependable bearer. It is a medium grower, rather stocky, and, while in no sense a dwarf, it never attains a great size, like the Belle or Carman. Grown by the carload for a number of years, it fruited for ten years in succession without a single failure. The best early peach for home use or commercial planting.

ELBERTA (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason) Elberta is a very large golden-yellow peach, nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek; flesh is firm, rich, yellow, fair quality. Tree is a moderately vigorous grower, very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit; moderately hardy in wood and bud, but its adaptability to all soils, its prolific bearing, large size, splendid shipping qualities, and the tendency to color well before fully mature have made it the great market peach.

ELBERTA CLING (Yellow Clingstone) (Midseason) The best yellow clingstone; especially fine for canning, preserving and pickling; large, yellow, round, good for desert. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

EUREKA (White Freestone) (Early) Very large for an early peach; good quality; white with a distinct red blush on one side; round; flesh is tender, but firm. Tree is above the average size, spreading, hardy, and exceptionally productive.

GREENSBORO (White Semi-freestone) (Early) Second earliest ripening peach; larger than the Mayflower. It is a handsome creamy white, oblong oval peach; fair in quality as compared with later varieties. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears young. Succeeds everywhere. Rather delicate for distant shipping.



Early Rose—The highest quality, most beautiful early peach.

HEATH CLING (White Clingstone) (Very Late) The latest-ripening peach grown. The best for pickles and preserves. Widely planted in the Central and Southern States, where the season is long enough for it to reach maturity. It is a creamy white, with very firm, meaty, but tender and sweet flesh. Large size and unusually good keeper and shipper. Can be stored until late in the autumn. Tree is one of the largest and healthiest and hardiest varieties known.

HILEY (White Freestone) (Midseason) Hiley is the earliest commercial freestone white-fleshed peach; better in quality than most of its competitors; very closely resembles its parent, Belle of Georgia. Flesh is firm, sweet, good quality; a very good shipper; often requires several pickings. Tree is medium size, open, spreading, not quite so fast a grower as the Belle of Georgia; hardy; productive.

ILLINOIS (White Freestone) (Midseason) Similar to Champion, but larger, better quality and a better shipper. Exceptionally good for home use and for market. It is a creamy white color with a dark red crimson cheek; firm flesh, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality; large size. Tree is an upright, spreading grower, moderately vigorous; hardy.



A half-bushel basket of J. H. Hale peaches.



The J.H. Hale Peach

(Yellow Freestone) (Midseason)

This remarkable peach was discovered by Mr. Hale nearly twenty years ago, but it was not recommended to other planters until Mr. Hale had tested it for more than ten years in a large way, on three different soils and in two different climates—Connecticut and Georgia.



Size and Color—Globular, largest size, fully one-half larger than Elberta; color deep golden-yellow, largely overlaid with bright carmine; solid, thick skin, almost fuzzless.

Flesh and Quality—Deep yellow; firm, fine-grained, and solid as a cling, yet parting freely from the pit; tender without stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor, such as is seldom found in a yellow peach.

Shipping Quality—Even when fully mature, it is almost as solid as an apple. In 1909 Mr. Hale mailed 200 single specimens to horticultural friends in twenty-four States, including Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon. One was kept in California, then returned, and was received in Connecticut in sound eating condition.

Ripening Season—Ripens three days to a week ahead of the Elberta; colors up a week or ten days before fully matured, and its solidity and firmness of flesh permits leaving it much longer on the tree. The season is, therefore, extended at both ends.

Hardiness—It is a strong, vigorous-growing tree of the Elberta type, but rather more stocky, drooping, and branching; fruit buds harder than any other large fine yellow peach, a few buds having escaped 27° or more below

zero, when Belle, Carman, Fox, and Hill's Chili in the same orchard were killed.

The following is taken from "Peaches of New York," by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.:

"In size of fruit J. H. Hale averages larger—'all things considered, a trifle too large, when the trees are at their best. The flesh of J. H. Hale is firmer and heavier, and the peaches will ship and keep longer than those of Elberta. In shape the fruit is almost a perfect sphere, its symmetry being scarcely marred by the suture, so that it is more shapely than the oblong Elberta and can, of course, be packed to better advantage. The color-plate of the two peaches shows the differences very well. In color of fruit there is no choice—both peaches are voluptuously handsome. The skin of J. H. Hale is less pubescent and possibly a little firmer and tighter, characters adding to the appearance and shipping qualities of the fruit. It is but an invitation to argument to say which is the better in the characters that go to please the palate—flavor, aroma, texture, and juiciness."

"This season's experience sustains all you claim for the J. H. Hale. Two-year-old trees produced more than twice as many peaches as Elbertas. The fruit uniform, 1 1/2 inches in circumference, hung on the trees fully two weeks after it could have been picked for market; then picked and put in ordinary ice-chest, and kept for two weeks or more without loss. A remarkable variety for the large commercial planter, since its picking season may be extended to more than twice that of the Elberta."—W. S. PERRINE, President Illinois Horticultural Society, 1916.



"Last July Mr. W. S. Perrine, of Centralia, Mr. R. M. Simpson, of Vincennes, Ind., and myself paid a visit to the J. H. Hale peach orchard at Fort Valley, Ga. The purpose of our trip was to study the methods of growing peaches in that section, and very especially to find out something about the qualities of the J. H. Hale peach. We were very much pleased with our trip, and all of us are very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the J. H. Hale variety. Personally, I think it is the coming peach—one that will be planted extensively in southern Illinois.—A. J. GUNDERSON, Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois,

KRUMMEL Latest ripening yellow freestone; best of its season. A deep golden yellow splashed with carmine. Flesh is firm, melting, sub-acid, refreshing, good quality; a good keeper and shipper, better and more dependable than Salway. Tree is hardy and vigorous. Some years the fruit will mature in Connecticut, but other years the season is too short.

LATE CRAWFORD The best of the Crawford family, long famous for quality and size. It has had to give way to Elberta because of the greater production of the Elberta tree and more attractive color of fruit, but Late Crawford is an excellent variety for the home garden and profitable commercially in certain favored localities.

LATE ELBERTA A large, high quality, golden-red peach, of better quality than Elberta and especially desirable, as it ripens about twenty days later, when there are no other good yellow kinds. The Late Elberta is a distinct variety which we found fruiting near Stark City. We have

never been able to determine whether it was new or a named variety propagated in the past and lost sight of. It has averaged larger, better color and quality than Elberta growing in the same orchard. Tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, sometimes bearing when Elberta fails.

LOLA The best peach of its season; higher quality than Carman; larger, better shipper than Champion; harder than either. Beautiful creamy white peach, speckled and splashed with carmine; good shipper. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading; hardy and productive; a dependable bearer.

MAYFLOWER Earliest peach to ripen. Good size and quality for such an early variety. Its popularity is due to its extreme earliness. Creamy white with dark splashes of red; very juicy; fruit ripens unevenly through a long period, making it especially good for home use. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading, and bears very young.



PLUMS

Plums are especially fine for eating fresh, for jellies, preserves, and marmalade, and unexcelled for canning and drying.

Various plums are adapted to great differences in temperature, moisture, and soil. Some varieties will thrive wherever apples or peaches can be grown.

Out of two thousand varieties which are now or have been under cultivation, we offer twelve, chosen for hardiness, productiveness, quality, and adaptability to wide variations in climate. Most of them bear the third or fourth year.

It is one of the very best fruit trees for the home garden and offers great capacity for development commercially.

ABUNDANCE A pinkish-red plum, covered with a thin bloom. Medium size, a roundish oval. Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, aromatic, good. Tree is large, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Early. Adaptable to wide diversity of soils and climates, bears heavily and regularly. Poor shipper and keeper; much subject to brown rot; matures unevenly and drops too readily as it ripens. Should be picked before quite ripe; dropping and rot are thus avoided and flavor is better.

AMERICA An improved Gold, originated by Burbank; a beautiful waxen yellow, with currant-red cheek. Flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet, very good for cooking. The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading, open top; extremely hardy and productive, and succeeds where others fail. Considering its parentage, phenomenally free from rot. Early.

BURBANK A dark red, roundish plum; better quality and shipper and less susceptible to brown rot than Abundance. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic, and sweet. The tree is healthy, but not quite as fast a grower as Abundance. Has a flat, spreading top. Does not thrive in the South, where it is poor in quality and rots badly. A week later than Abundance.

ENDICOTT Endicott combines the high quality of the European with the hardiness and adaptability of the Japanese. One of the sweetest, juiciest plums. It averages very large in size, roundish, slightly flattened at the end; dark garnet-red, with a faint bloom. Flesh is a light yellow, firm and rich. Midseason. Mr. Endicott wrote of this plum:

"I have fruited it side by side with Red June and Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact, it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur, I have grown them two inches in diameter."

FRENCH DAMSON Dull purplish-black color. Flesh very juicy, tender, sweet, pleasant, and extra high quality. Tree large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, and productive. Ripens a little later than Shropshire.

GREEN GAGE A large, roundish, oval plum; light greenish-yellow. Firm, sweet, mild, rich flavor, very juicy, aromatic; extra good quality. Tree is of medium size and vigor, productive, and hardy. Thrives best on light sandy soils. Chief defects: susceptible to sun-scald and fruit cracks if showers occur at ripening time. Midseason.

ITALIAN PRUNE The Italian, or Fellenburg, is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all prunes. Long oval shape, rich purplish-black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet, and very high quality. Fine flavor for dessert and cooking. Keeps and ships well. Apt to suffer from dry or hot weather. Succeeds everywhere except in the more southern States. Late season.

LOMBARD The most widely planted plum in America, noted for hardiness and dependability. Medium to large size and oval shape; purplish-red or reddish-violet color, overspread with a thin bloom; easily sold because of its beauty. It is inferior in quality; but does very well for cooking, canning, and preserving. Midseason.

OMAHA A large, round, brilliant, coral-red plum. Flesh is firm, yellow, juicy, and sweet. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. Early.

RED JUNE A large garnet-red, heart-shaped plum, pointed at the tip. Flesh is light yellow, meaty, sweet peculiarly aromatic. Tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower; very hardy and productive. Should be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination. Comparatively immune to curculio and brown rot. Usually ripens a week before Abundance. Early.



The Endicott Plum.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON The most widely planted Damson. Oval shape; purplish-black, covered with a thin bloom; flesh is juicy, firm, tender, sprightly, and pleasant. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy. A standard for productivity and reliability in bearing; fair for eating fresh, and one of the best for culinary purposes. Fruit ripens late over a long season.

WILD GOOSE An old-time favorite; bright red; medium size; flesh is yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. This is a very large, strong, flat-topped grower; hardy and most productive. Good shipper and keeper; comparatively free from brown rot and curculio. Plant near other varieties for cross-pollination. Very early.



CHERRIES

You may buy cherries, fresh or canned; but if you ever tasted any fresh and ripe from the tree, you will surely want a few trees of your own. Possibly you cannot grow any sweet cherries, since they thrive only in favored localities; they also require particular attention and care, especially in spraying. But the sour cherry can be grown almost anywhere. It is notably hardy and quite adaptable to different soils and climates. It grows under neglect better than any other fruit tree. The three leaders—Early Richmond, Montmorency, and English Morello—ripen over a season of nearly forty-five days.

The sour cherry makes a fine ornamental windbreak, gives great satisfaction in the home garden, and offers great possibilities for profit for the grower who supplies local markets.



Montgomery—The largest and best "sour" cherry. Hardy.

BING One of the largest, black, sweet cherries; very high (Sweet) quality; extra shipper and firm flesh. The tree is upright, spreading, very productive, and hardy; adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherries can be grown. Hangs well on the tree; ripens at one time. Widely planted in the Northwest.

BLACK TARTARIAN Most widely planted sweet cherry (Sweet) east of the Mississippi. Beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe.

Medium size for sweet cherry. Flesh purplish-red, firm, tender, pleasant flavor, sweet, and mild; very good quality. The tree is a very large, vigorous, upright grower; adapts itself to different soils and climates. Very productive and regular bearer. Comparatively free from brown rot. Early.

DYEHOUSE Earliest sour cherry, ripening a week ahead (Sour) of Early Richmond. As attractive and well flavored as Early Richmond, but smaller in size, less productive, and more particular as to soil and climate. Fruit medium size, roundish, dark red. Tree is a small but vigorous grower, spreading, drooping branches.

EARLY RICHMOND The favorite early sour cherry, and (Sour) next to the Montmorency the most popular of all cherries. It is larger, brighter colored than Montmorency or English Morello, and not so sour, but bears less abundantly. Fruit is medium size, roundish shape, flattened at the end; flesh light color, tender, and sprightly. A good canner, but not so firm as Montmorency. Tree is medium size, vigorous, upright, spreading, productive, and long-lived.

ENGLISH MORELLO The latest cherry to ripen. Very (Sour) dark red. Will hang on the tree long after ripe. Resistant to brown rot. Forms a low, spreading tree. Stands lower temperatures and severer drought than any of the other leading varieties. Bears young. Fruit is small, dark red colored, very sour, but loses much of its sourness if left on the tree until fully ripe. First class for canning and preserving. Very productive and hardy. Especially good for gardens where a small-growing tree is desired.

LAMBERT A very large reddish, almost black, sweet cherry. (Sweet) It has very firm, dark red flesh and is an excellent shipper. A favorite variety in the Northwest. Tree is large size, vigorous, upright, spreading, and productive. Midseason. Fruit ripens about ten days after Black Tartarian.

MONTMORENCY The most widely and most numerous (Sour) planted cherry—probably more planted than all other varieties put together. It is the most productive and regular bearer. Colors early before ripe—a distinct advantage for shipping. The fruit is roundish, plump, flattened at the end, and a beautiful glowing red. It hangs in clusters, making picking easy.

The fruit does not crack or rot even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs on without dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly, and pleasant; flesh is reddish color, tender, and melting, but firm. A good shipper and a good canner. Does not mash down in the box.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of all the sour cherries. Round, spreading, upright head, especially hardy and productive; a very reliable cropper. Bloom is hardy and seldom injured by late frost or severe winter freezes. The Montmorency can be grown in practically every part of the country, except the low lands of the extreme South. Adapted to great variety of soil and climate and succeeds well under adverse conditions. We grow the improved strain, which has proved to be the largest and most productive. Midseason.

NAPOLEON The best yellow cherry. Often sold and (Sweet) grown as Royal Ann. Best of the sweets for dessert and canning. Very particular as to soil and climate. Apt to crack in wet weather, and somewhat susceptible to brown rot. Nevertheless it deserves first place among sweet cherries for home and commercial planting. It is an attractive yellow, with a bright red cheek; very large; long, heart-shaped; firm flesh. Meaty, crisp, mild, and sweet; high quality. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright grower, with strong, sturdy limbs. Very productive and bears young.

ROYAL DUKE Royal Duke is half way between (Half Sour, Half Sweet) the sweet and sour. It is the best of all the Duke family, which is made up of a number of crosses between the sweet and sour cherries. The fruit is a bright red color, roundish, oval, slightly flattened at the end. Flesh is tinted with red, full of pinkish juice, pleasing, good quality. Delicious to eat fresh when fully ripe. Tree is medium size, a vigorous, upright grower, resembling the sweet varieties, but having the adaptability of the sour kind; hardy, vigorous, productive. Early.

SCHMIDT One of the largest of the black, sweet cherries; (Sweet) almost as large as the Bing and Lambert, and thrives better in the East, as Eastern planters find it less subject to cracking than other firm-flesh varieties. It is short, heart-shaped, flattened at the stem end; glossy, bright color when ripe; flesh is dark ruby-red, juicy, crisp, sweet; delicious flavor. A vigorous, healthy, productive tree, unusually free from brown rot.

WRAGG The Wragg is a late, dark-fleshed sour cherry, (Sour) pronounced by most of the leading horticulturists as identical with the English Morello, both in fruit and tree. For description, see that variety.

Professor J. C. Whitten, Professor of Horticulture at University of Missouri, inspecting a field of our one-year branched cherry trees at Stark City, said:

"I don't understand how you do it. They are the finest one-year cherry trees I ever saw."



APRICOTS

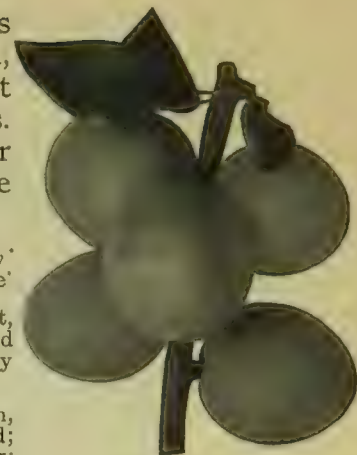
The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful, golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots succeed in many localities and will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frosts.

BLLENHEIM Large, oval-shaped top; orange color; very firm, juicy, high quality.
(Freestone) Late ripening. Tree is a vigorous, spreading grower, round and productive.

ROYAL Color a light yellowish-orange. Flesh light yellow, very rich, sweet,
(Freestone) and highly flavored. The leading variety in California, where it is used for drying and canning. Ripens midseason. Tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy.

SUPERB The best apricot for Eastern planting; medium size; roundish oval; smooth,
(Freestone) light salmon color, with numerous red dots; flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid; very good. The tree is a very hardy Russian type, a vigorous grower; very productive; latest-blooming apricot; is adapted to peach regions.

TILTON Large, symmetrical, attractive; one of the best shippers. Tree is a strong
(Freestone) grower, vigorous, hardy, and productive.



Superb Apricot.

GRAPES

The grape is the surest, most dependable of fruits—hardy, vigorous, productive—and begins to bear the second or third year. There are varieties adapted to nearly all soils and climates and they will produce good crops on land that is too rough and stony for farm crops. Every yard or garden should have a few grapevines. They take little room, are quite ornamental trained over arbors, fences, walls, or buildings, and they also produce good fruit in spite of neglect or unfavorable conditions. Of course, they respond quickly to care and attention; especially do they require severe pruning.

AGAWAM The most widely planted red grape.
(Red) (Labrusca Bunches are large. Berry is rich, sweet,
Vinifera) and aromatic. Vine is vigorous and self-fertile, but somewhat susceptible to mildew, and does not yield well in some localities. Ripens after Concord and can be kept much longer, and improves in flavor. Seems to prefer clay soil. Of the red grapes, it is the easiest grown and most dependable. For home use and market. Keeps in storage till midwinter.

BRIGHTON A handsome high quality red grape.
(Red) (Labrusca Vigorous, productive, dependable, adapt-
Vinifera) able to various soils. Ripens before Concord. It is self-sterile, and must be planted near other varieties. Deteriorates rapidly in quality after ripening and is therefore not suited for distant markets.

CONCORD The most widely-planted grape,
(Black) (Labrusca known to all. Superior in hardness,
Vinifera) productivity, and regularity in bearing and in ability to withstand disease and insects. Good size of bunch and berry. Very handsome in appearance. It is not high in quality, although the fruit is sprightly and refreshing. It is the leader for making grape juice. No other grape has been able to compete with it on the market, as it can be produced so cheaply. While grown in the South, it is essentially a Northern grape, as in Southern climates it is susceptible to fungi and suffers from phylloxera in dry, warm soils.

DELAWARE The standard of quality. Unusually
(Red) (Labrusca hardy; adapted to wide variation
Bourquiniana, Vinifera) of soils and conditions, and usually bears abundantly. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Ships and keeps well and more immune to black rot than other commercial varieties. Its faults are: small size of vine and berry, slow grower, and foliage susceptible to mildew, which can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It succeeds best in deep, rich, well-drained, warm soils, and should be planted more closely than most other varieties. It commands the highest prices, and is valuable North and South for both home use and market.

DIAMOND Seldom surpassed in quality and
(Green) (Labrusca beauty. It is the hardest, most pro-
Vinifera) ductive and vigorous of the green grapes, although Niagara bears more heavily in most localities. A good keeper and shipper. It deserves a high place among the best for commercial and home vineyards. Medium size; green, with tinge of yellow, but less yellow than Niagara. Ripens a little earlier than Niagara. Can be grown as widely as Concord.

HERBERT A Rogers hybrid. Vigorous, fruitful,
(Black) (Labrusca and hardy except in the extreme North.
Vinifera) One of the handsomest high quality black grapes. Ripens with Concord, but keeps longer. Very good for home garden and for commercial growers who supply discriminating markets. It must be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination.

MOORE EARLY The most widely planted early commercial grape. Ripens two or three weeks
(Purplish-Black) earlier than Concord. Only fair in qual-
(Labrusca) ity and does not keep well, but it has the dependability, hardness, and other qualifications which have made the Concord the leading commercial grape. It is best described as an early Concord. It should be planted on rich, well-drained, loose soil, but succeeds on rocky, hilly ground, where others fail.

NIAGARA The most widely planted green grape.
(Green) (Labrusca Larger bunches and berries than Con-
Vinifera) cord, as good, or better in quality. Productive, vigorous, adaptable; not as hardy as Concord. Ripens about with Concord. Keeps fairly well. Flavor not at its best unless fully ripe.

WORDEN Much better quality, larger berries
(Black) (Labrusca) and bunches and handsomer than Concord and is equally healthy, hardy, vigorous, and productive, but often more particular as to soil. Its chief fault is a tendency to crack. Ripens a week to ten days earlier. It does not keep long, but is especially desirable for the home garden and for near-by markets.



STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are the first fruit to ripen in the spring. Fresh or preserved, they are delicious and healthful, and help out on the grocery bill. They offer quicker returns to the grower for local or distant markets than any other fruit. They do well on almost any soil if well drained, deeply worked, and well fertilized. Standard varieties produce good crops the next spring after planting. Three or four varieties will supply fresh berries over a long season.

The Everbearing will produce the first summer and fall. The second year they bear in the spring and continue fruiting until severe frost comes. They are particularly fine for the home garden.

"The two leading varieties of this type of strawberry, the Progressive and the Superb, are notable not only because they produce fruit from the time of the usual crop until late summer or autumn, but also because they are exceptionally resistant to leaf-spot diseases. They are also very hardy."

—Farmers' Bulletin 901, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Fifty to a hundred plants set about a foot apart in beds four to five feet wide will supply a small family with berries throughout the season.

All the varieties listed are self-fertile and can be planted alone.



Be sure to set your strawberry plants at the right depth as shown above. Spread out roots and press the dirt firmly about them.

STANDARD VARIETIES

AROMA (Late) A richly colored large berry, deliciously aromatic in flavor, and an excellent shipper. Ripens over a long season. A leading variety in many strawberry-growing sections.

DR. BURRILL (Midseason) A dark red juicy berry, delicious for dessert and excellent for canning; also a good shipper. It combines the good qualities of its parents, Senator Dunlap and Crescent. A vigorous grower and bears abundantly.

KLONDIKE (Midseason) Probably more Klondikes are sent to market than any other variety. The berries are medium to large, ripen evenly, and are firm enough to ship long distances.

LADY THOMPSON (Early) A large handsome berry of very good quality. The plant is vigorous and productive. A good shipper.

OZARK EARLY (Extra Early) Dark red, large berry of excellent quality. The plant is vigorous and very productive. In the highest rank as an extra early market berry.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Midseason) One of the most widely planted varieties. Noted for dependability and productiveness. A large handsome berry, deep glossy red, exceedingly juicy, very good quality. Commences to bloom medium early and lasts a long time. Adapted to any type of soil and wide variation in climate.

SON'S PROLIFIC (Late) (Early in Canada) A cross between Aroma and Bubach. Attractive, hardy, productive, and a good shipper. Larger, more pointed than Aroma. Will not thrive on rocky soils where Aroma succeeds.

EVERBEARING

PROGRESSIVE This is the most widely grown and most successful of the Everbearing varieties. The berries are medium size, firm, and delicious in quality. The plant is unusually healthy, vigorous, very hardy, and productive. A crop failure is impossible—if an early frost catches one set of blossoms, another is formed immediately. The first season the blossoms and runners should be cut off until about the middle of July. The ideal berry for the home garden.



Everbearing strawberries after corn harvest from plants set in the spring.



McDonald—The earliest and heaviest bearing blackberry.

BLACKBERRIES

The blackberry is one of the most common and most tenacious of American native fruits. The cultivated varieties are much juicier and larger and better in quality. They are profitable for local markets, but cannot be shipped long distances. Even for nearby markets they must be picked before fully ripe. They are much appreciated from the home garden for eating fresh, for canning and preserving, and for cordials. They are easily grown and bear abundantly and early the second year.

EARLY HARVEST (Early) Glossy black, medium size, excellent quality; ships well. Compact, dwarf grower; very productive, but not very hardy, requiring protection in the North.

EARLY KING (Early) Th. Early King ripens a few days after Early Harvest and a week before Snyder. It is only a fair shipper, but excellent for the garden and nearby markets because of its high quality and size.

ELDORADO (Midseason) Large, jet-black, sweet and melting, without hard core; very hardy, vigorous, and productive. An extra good keeper.

MERCEREAU (Early) Very good quality and size, without core. A strong grower, hardy, and productive. One of the best for Central and Northern States.

SNYDER (Early) Medium size, fair quality, but very hardy and productive. A good market berry, especially for cold climates.

DEWBERRY

LUCRETIA (Very Early) A low-growing trailing blackberry, large, soft; and sweet, with no hard core. Can be grown over walls, trellises, or rocky slopes. Quite hardy and very productive. Ripens ten to fourteen days before Early Harvest.

RASPBERRIES

This tempting fruit may be had the second year, and amply repays proper care and attention. Adapted for home garden and early market. Blackcap varieties should be planted only in the spring.

COLUMBIAN (Purple) (Midseason) Very large, good quality berry, excellent for market and canning. The bush is hardy, productive, and a very large grower.

CUMBERLAND (Black) (Early) Unexcelled in hardiness and productivity. Very large, good quality, and a good shipper.

CUTHBERT (Red) (Midseason) One of the best, most widely planted market varieties. Large, rich, crimson berries; an extra good keeper. Bush is moderately hardy and productive.

KANSAS (Black) (Late) A very handsome, firm berry of excellent quality and a good keeper. Endures extremes of cold and drouth and bears heavily.

ST. REGIS (Red) (Everbearing) The only successful Everbearing or "two-crop" raspberry. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues well on into October. Very large, bright crimson, juicy, and sweet; high quality and keeps well. Bush is very prolific and hardy.

"With the appearance of the St. Regis, one of the new ever-bearing varieties, the problem of growing raspberries in the South seems to be solved. The St. Regis appears to be doing well in all parts of the South in which it has been tried. It bears a good crop of berries in the early summer, and in August the new shoots develop clusters of blossoms on their tips, which mature for the second crop. These tip clusters are sometimes a foot or more in length and are covered with berries. After the fall crop has been produced, the tips of the new canes are cut off below the bearing-point, and the same canes produce the first crop of the next season."—Country Gentleman.



GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS

Gooseberries and Currants do best in the northern half of the United States and they may be successfully grown on well-drained highlands farther South. They succeed best in cool, moist soils, well cultivated and enriched, and require a good mulch through the summer. Bear second or third year. Shipment is prohibited west of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, also to Minnesota and Canada.

GOOSEBERRIES

- DOWNING** Medium to large; pale green; excellent for (Midseason) home use and quite profitable for market. Vigorous, hardy, and very productive.
- HOUGHTON** An old reliable variety. Medium size, pale (Early) red, good quality. Unusually productive; vigorous but slender grower; not subject to mildew.
- JOSSELYN** Large; bright red; very hardy and productive. (Late) Very good quality.
- OREGON CHAMPION** An improved variety, which (Midseason) combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productiveness and vigor of the Houghton, with the additional advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries grow on the outside of the bush; similar to Downing in appearance and quality. Bears young and heavily.

RHUBARB

- RHUBARB (Pieplant)** Ideal for pies, tarts, and sauce and (Myatt Linnæus) is valuable for canning. Thrives everywhere.

CURRANTS

- LONDON MARKET** Particularly valuable for Northern climates; extensively planted in Michigan. Large, dark red; heavy cropper; extremely hardy and very productive.
- PERFECTION** Large, bright red berry in long clusters; high quality. Vigorous, hardy, and one of the most productive.
- RED CROSS** A strong grower; quite hardy and productive. Long clusters of medium to large bright red berries; quality good to best.
- WHITE GRAPE** The best white currant. Large, handsome clusters of white or golden-green berries, mildly acid in flavor; slender but productive grower.

ASPARAGUS

- CONOVER'S COLOSSAL** A mammoth variety of good quality.
- READING GIANT** A most productive, vigorous variety, resistant to rust. Large, tender stalks.

"The stalks of this asparagus are universally large, universally tender, and practically every hill a good yielder. Although a year younger, from the start it has beaten out a planting of the very best two-year roots we could purchase of the regulation strain of Argenteuil or Palmetto."
—H. B. FULLERTON, Editor of Long Island Agronomist.

SHRUBS

- ALTHEA** Large, single, bell-shaped, white (Hibiscus Syriacus) flowers somewhat resembling the hollyhock; grows eight to twelve feet tall; blooms late in the summer; hardy.
- DEUTZIA LEMOINEI** Dense, spreading shrub, upright branches, loaded with clusters of small, double, white bell-shaped flowers early in the spring. Grows three to four feet tall.
- DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER** Upright shrub, taller (Deutzia Scabra) than Deutzia Lemoinei, with large, double, white flowers. Blooms in early spring about two weeks ahead of Deutzia Lemoinei; succeeds in the shade; hardy.
- DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN** Attractive foliage, bright red (Cornus Alba Sibirica) bark, and blue berries. Especially suitable for winter effects. Grows ten feet tall; thrives in the shade. Small flowers.
- GOLDEN BELL** The earliest blooming shrub. Covered (Forsythia Suspensa) with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers before leaves. The canes curve over, touching the ground. Grows six to eight feet tall.
- HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY** Resembles common Snowball, but has large clusters of red berries, which remain all winter. Grows eight to twelve feet tall. (Viburnum Opulus)
- HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH** Very rapid-growing, (Lonicera Morrowii) dense, round shrub; bears profusion of typical honeysuckle flowers early in May and June, that are followed by red berries. One of the best "all-season" shrubs. Thrives in the shade; grows five to six feet tall.
- HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS** Huge, white, dense balls (STERILIS (Hills of Snow)) of many small flowers; blooms in midsummer; grows four to ten feet tall; earliest blooming; hardy.
- HYDRANGEA** Immense, conical, white flower (H. Pan. Grandiflora) heads a foot long. Blooms late in summer, lasts until frost; grows eight to ten feet tall. (Large flower)
- JAPANESE ROSE, GLOBE-FLOWER** Graceful, light green foliage with profusion of bright yellow flowers. Grows (Kerria Japonica) four to eight feet tall.
- SNOWBALL** An old-time favorite; large round balls (Viburnum Opulus) of little white flowers; grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June. (Sterile)
- SNOWBERRY** Small pink flowers in May, followed by (Symphoricarpos large clusters of snow-white berries, which hang until winter; grows four to five feet. Racemosus)
- SPIREA** The best of the Spireas and the greatest (S. Van Houttei) favorite North, East, South, and West. Its graceful, drooping branches, laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers, are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could plant only one shrub, that one should be Spirea. For shrubbery border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy.
- SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE** Most fragrant white flowers with yellow stamens; resembling (Philadelphus Coronarius) orange blossoms; blooms in June. Upright growth; grows seven to ten feet tall; a great favorite.
- WEIGELA ROSEA** Rose-colored flowers; trumpet-shape, (D. florida) like honeysuckle; borne in long, graceful sprays. Thrives everywhere; grows about six feet tall. (Rose-colored)



ROSES

- ANNIE MILLER** (Pol. H.) Brilliant shining, pink, flowers, medium size, constant bloomer. Far superior to Baby Rambler as a bedding rose; hardy.
- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY** (H. T.) Bright scarlet rose, borne singly, resembling American Beauty parent in form and color. Unlike most climbers, it is suitable for cut flowers. Hardy.
- CONRAD F. MEYER** (Hy. Rugosa) (Bedding and Shrubbery) Silvery pink, double. Flowers early, continuing throughout the season; very fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for the extreme North, where others are too tender. Very vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER** (Pol.) (Climber) Large clusters of bright, medium size, semi-double flowers. One of the most popular climbers; hardy and vigorous.
- DOROTHY PERKINS** (H. Wich.) (Climber) Beautiful shell-pink flowers; bright, glossy foliage. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more graceful, larger flowers, and somewhat fragrant. Hardy; resistant to mildew.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT** (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet-crimson; fragrant. "General Jack" is a celebrated all-around rose; very hardy.
- LIBERTY RED** (H. Ben.) (For Cut Flowers, Shrubs, or Hedge) Dazzling scarlet; fragrant; one of the best deep red roses for continuous bloom; hardy.
- MAMAN COCHET** (T.) (For Cut Flowers) The best of the tea roses; moderately hardy; rosy coral-pink; large, exquisitely tapering buds and very fragrant; continuous bloomer. North of St. Louis and Philadelphia should be given winter protection.
- MARSHALL P. WILDER** (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) Deep dark red; large perfect flowers; a vigorous grower; fragrant; hardy.
- PAUL NEYRON** (H. P.) (For Bedding in Masses and Cut Flowers) Bright clear pink; the largest rose of all. Fragrant, tall, vigorous; very hardy.
- SNOW QUEEN** (Frau Karl Druschki) (H. P.) (For Bedding and Cut Flowers) Pure snow white; Very large; tapering buds. Best white rose. Hardy.

IRIS—THE RAINBOW FLOWER

The Iris is one of the most beautiful flowers, and can be grown anywhere, on all kinds of soil. It will thrive in spite of neglect where other flowers fail, but gives best results on fertile, well-drained soil. The Iris can be planted either in the fall or spring.

- BLACK PRINCE** Dark purplish-blue; medium size; early.
- CELESTE** Pale lavender, uniform color; one of the largest.
- FLAVESCENS** Creamy white, uniform color; sweet-scented.
- MADAME CHEREAU** White petals, frilled with border of blue; one of the most beautiful. Large flowers; long blooming season.
- QUEEN OF MAY** Lilac with rose tint that is almost pink. Large flowers; tall stem.
- SANS SOUCI** Canary-yellow upright petals, drooping petals dull maroon. Very showy; small size.
- SIBERIAN BLUE** Intense blue. Small flowers, long stem, grass-like foliage.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

- BECHTEL DOUBLE-FLOWERED CRAB** (Malus Ioensis) Best of all the double-flowering Crabs. In the spring the tree is covered with clusters of very sweet-scented, beautiful pink flowers two inches in diameter. Grows twenty to thirty feet tall.
- BLACK WALNUT** (Juglans Nigra) One of our best native shade and nut-trees. Open, spreading top, grows sixty to one hundred feet on fertile soil.
- ELM, American White** (Ulmus Americana) One of the best native shade trees and planted everywhere. Beautiful for avenues and can be planted close to houses, as the high-arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.
- GREEN ASH** (Fraxinus Lanceolata) One of the most beautiful and easily grown of all shade trees. Broad, round top, spreading branches, long life, rapid grower. Grows everywhere and thrives where others fail. Grows sixty to seventy feet high.
- MAPLE, NORWAY** (Acer Platanoides) Large, rounded trees, dense foliage, dark green, glossy. One of the best and longest-lived trees, though a slow grower; grows one hundred feet tall.
- MAPLE, SILVER LEAF** (Acer Dasycarpum) Large, fast-growing tree. Plant alternately with the slower-growing but more permanent Sugar Maple. Grows to one hundred and twenty feet.
- MAPLE, SUGAR** (Acer Saccharum) The best park or shade tree. Beautiful foliage, moderately fast-growing, but hardy and long-lived. Grows to one hundred feet.
- POPLAR, CAROLINA** (P. Carolinensis) Fast-growing, slender, tall—sometimes one hundred feet. Shiny leaves. Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid States.
- POPLAR, LOMBARDY** (Populus Nigra Italica) One of the most picturesque trees, a tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to one hundred feet straight up. Not as fast-growing as the Carolina, but more permanent.
- RUSSIAN OLIVE** (Oleaster) (Elæagnus Angustifolia) A large shrub or small tree, belongs to the Willow family; has glistening silvery foliage; grows twelve to twenty feet, sometimes forty feet.

CLIMBING VINES

- BOSTON IVY** (Ampelopsis Tricuspidata Veitchii) Bright, attractive foliage; clings to walls by little discs, covering buildings with a dense mass of foliage.
- CLEMATIS, JAPANESE** (C. Paniculata) Bright foliage with countless little star-shaped white flowers, very fragrant; blooms late. Support on trellis; grows ten to fifteen feet.
- HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S** (Lonicera Japonica Halliana) Shiny green foliage, pure white trumpet-shaped flowers with sweet perfume; used to cover fences, embankments, arbors, etc. Blooms in late fall. Hardy.
- TRUMPET VINE** (Trumpet Honeysuckle) (Bignonia Radicans) Long, trumpet-shaped, orange-colored flowers; beautiful foliage; especially good for covering walls, fences, and embankments. Hardy.
- WISTERIA, JAPANESE** (Wisteria Multijuga) Beautiful foliage, long clusters, pea-like flowers; makes heavy vine; grows very tall.

For other climbers, see Roses.



PEONY

- COURONNE D'OR** (Crown of Gold) White; very large; semi-double, compact flower. Fragrant. For cut flowers and landscape work; one of the best. Late.
- DELACHEI** Purple-crimson. Large, full, semi-double flower; pleasant odor. Best dark red. For cut flowers and landscape work. Late midseason.
- DORCHESTER** Light pink, creamy center; perfectly double; rose-shaped bloom; sweet-scented; very good for cut flowers. Late.
- DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS** White, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur-white collar. Very fragrant. Long stiff stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers. Early bloomer.
- DUKE OF WELLINGTON** Ivory white, creamy center; very large and double; free bloomer; ideal for cut flowers; deliciously fragrant. Late mid-summer.
- FESTIVA MAXIMA** White, often with a few central petals tipped with carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. Long, stiff stems. The best of all. Medium early.
- JEANNE D'ARC** (Joan of Arc) Delicate pink with light yellowish-white center, spotted with carmine. The best and most popular of the tri-colored Peonies. Fragrant, a profuse bloomer; good for cut flowers. Midseason.
- MADAME LEBON** Bright cherry pink; showy; compact bloom; very large and full. Fine for cut flowers or landscape work. Midseason.
- NIGRICANS** Dark crimson; round compact bloom; showy; good for cut flowers and landscape planting. Midseason.
- PRINCE IMPERIAL** Dark red. Semi-rose-shaped bloom. Very large, strikingly beautiful; good for cut flowers or landscape work. Moderately late.

HEDGES

- BARBERRY, JAPANESE** (Barberis Thunbergii) Graceful, arching twigs. Red foliage and berries in the fall. Very hardy; quick grower; grows three and one-half feet tall. Has small thorns.
- HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH** (Lonicera Morrowii) Dense, gracefully rounded hedge; very rapid grower five to six feet tall; hardy.
- JAPAN QUINCE** (Cydonia Japonica) Bright scarlet flowers in May; shiny green foliage; stands clipping; grows six to seven feet tall; very hardy.
- PRIVET, CALIFORNIA** (Ligustrum Ovalifolium) Bright, smooth green foliage; stands severe pruning; moderately hardy; grows eight to ten feet tall; most widely planted hedge.
- SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI** Makes a most graceful, decorative hedge. See page 20 for description.

LILAC

- LILAC, Old-fashioned Purple** (S. Vulgaris) Old-fashioned purple, known everywhere; very fragrant; grows eight to ten feet tall. Upright, hardy, suitable for hedges or shrubbery planting.
- LUDWIG SPATH** (Budded) Dark reddish-purple. The plumes are long and made up of single, perfectly formed little flowers, the inside darker than the outside; grows six to eight feet tall.
- MADAME ABEL CHATENAY** (Budded) Pure white; very large trusses of plumes made up of small double flowers; the best white; grows six to eight feet tall.
- PRESIDENT GREVY** (Budded) Light blue; double; trusses unusually large and perfect; blooms in May or June. Grows six to eight feet tall.



This picture shows strawberry plants between the rows of young trees. It is now a general practice to make the land between the young trees produce an income. Some orchardists plant their permanent apple trees 40 to 60 ft. apart with young-bearing upright-growing varieties of apple in between. Peaches, cherries, and sometimes pears also make good fillers. Then in between the rows of fruit trees may be planted strawberries and bush fruits, excepting blackberries. Any early maturing farm crop is also good, but the planting should not be too close to the trees. The cultivation required by the inter-crops is just the thing for the trees.

THE RIGHT DISTANCE TO PLANT

Apple,	24 to 40 ft.
Apricot,	Usual distance 32 to 36 ft.
Asparagus,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Blackberries,	1 to 2 ft. between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ ft. apart
Cherry, Sour Sorts,	2 to 5 ft. between plants, in rows 5 to 7 ft. apart
Cherry, Sweet Sorts,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Currant,	20 to 30 ft. each way
Gooseberries,	4 ft. between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Grape,	4 ft. between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Hedge Plants,	8 to 10 ft. apart each way
Ornamentals—The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about 2 feet apart, hedge plants about 1 foot, other shrubs about one-third to one-half their height when full grown.	1 to 2 ft. apart
Peach,	16 to 20 ft. each way
Pear, Dwarf,	10 to 15 ft. each way
Pear, Standard,	20 to 30 ft. each way
Plum,	16 to 20 ft. each way
On good soil, the strong-growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 ft.	
Quince,	10 to 16 ft. each way
Raspberries, Black,	3 ft. between plants, in rows 6 ft. apart
Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 ft.	
Raspberries, Red,	2 to 3 ft. between plants, in rows 5 to 6 ft. apart
Rhubarb,	3 ft. between plants, in rows 4 ft. apart
Strawberries,	Usual distance, 1½ to 2 ft. between plants, in rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart
Walnut,	35 to 40 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR SHRUBS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE

Ft.	Ft.	In.	Feet	
1 x 3	8		11,880	10 x 12 363
2 x 3	8		5,940	12 x 12 302
2 x 5			4,356	12 x 16 226
3 x 3			4,840	16 x 16 170
3 x 6			2,420	18 x 18 134
3 x 8			1,815	20 x 20 108
4 x 4			2,722	20 x 30 72
4 x 6			1,815	24 x 24 75
5 x 5			1,742	25 x 25 69
5 x 8			1,089	30 x 30 49
6 x 6			1,210	32 x 32 42
6 x 8			907	34 x 34 37
8 x 8			680	36 x 36 33
8 x 10			544	38 x 38 30
10 x 10			435	40 x 40 27

To determine the number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply the distance between the trees in the row by the width of the row. Take the resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. The resulting figure will give you the number of trees per acre.

For example: To determine the number of trees, planted 30 x 30 required to set one acre. 30 x 30 = 900.
43,560 ÷ 900 = 49 trees per acre.

ORNAMENTAL PRICES

See next page for Terms and for Prices on Fruit Trees and Plants.

ROSES—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
Two-year, field grown.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
Annie Miller.....		\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.25	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.27	\$0.25
Climbing American Beauty...		.55	.45	.40	2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Conrad F. Meyer.....		.55	.45	.40	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Crimson Rambler.....		.45	.35	.30	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Dorothy Perkins.....		.40	.30	.25	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
General Jacqueminot.....		.55	.45	.40	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Liberty Red.....		.55	.45	.40	3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Maman Cochet.....		.55	.45	.40	2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Marshall P. Wilder.....		.55	.45	.40	2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Paul Neyron.....		.55	.45	.40	1 to 2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Snow Queen.....		.55	.45	.40	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
					2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
					2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
					1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
					2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
PEONIES—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
All varieties.....		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
		\$0.40	\$0.35	\$0.32	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.25
IRIS—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
All varieties.....		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
		\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.07	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.25
LILAC—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
Old-fashioned Purple... 2 to 3 ft.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
		\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.22	4 to 6 ft.	.60	.50	.45	.40
Old-fashioned Purple... 3 to 4 ft.		.35	.30	.27	6 to 8 ft.	.65	.55	.50	.45
Ludwig Spath..... 2 to 3 ft.		.60	.50	.45	6 ft.	.95	.85	.80	.75
Mme. Abel Chatenay... 3 to 4 ft.		.75	.60	.55	6 to 8 ft.	.50	.40	.35	.30
President Grevy.....					3 to 4 ft.	.60	.40	.35	.30
					6 to 8 ft.	.45	.35	.30	.25
					6 to 8 ft.	.45	.35	.30	.25
					4 to 5 ft.	.55	.45	.40	.35
CLIMBING VINES—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
Boston Ivy.....		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
		\$0.50	\$0.40	\$0.35	1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10
Clematis, Japanese.....		.50	.40	.35	3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Honeysuckle, Hall's.....		.30	.25	.22	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Trumpet Vine.....		.30	.25	.22	2 to 3 ft.	.15	.10	.08	.06
Wisteria, Japanese.....		.60	.50	.45	(600 rate on California Privet is \$0.04.)				
					2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
SHRUBS—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
Althea.....		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
					2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.27	\$0.25
Deutzia, Lemoinei.....		.45	.40	.37	2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Deutzia, P. of B.....		.35	.30	.27	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Dogwood, Siberian.....		.45	.40	.37	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Golden Bell.....		.35	.30	.27	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Golden Bush Cranberry.....		.35	.30	.27	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Honeysuckle, Jap. Bush.....		.35	.30	.27	3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Hydrangea, A. S.....		.45	.40	.37	2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Hydrangea, H. P. G.....		.35	.30	.27	2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Japanese Rose.....		.45	.40	.37	1 to 2 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
Snowball.....		.35	.30	.27	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Snowberry.....		.35	.30	.27	2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Spirea Van Houttei.....		.35	.30	.27	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Syringa.....		.35	.30	.27	1 to 2 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Weigela Rosea.....		.45	.40	.37	2 to 3 ft.	.45	.40	.37	.35
SHADE TREES—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
Black Walnut.....		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
		\$0.45	\$0.35	\$0.30	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.25
Elm, American White.....		.60	.50	.45	4 to 6 ft.	.60	.50	.45	.40
Green Ash.....		.65	.55	.50	6 to 8 ft.	.65	.55	.50	.45
Maple, Norway.....		.95	.85	.80	6 ft.	.95	.85	.80	.75
Maple, Silver.....		.50	.40	.35	6 to 8 ft.	.50	.40	.35	.30
Maple, Sugar.....		.60	.40	.35	3 to 4 ft.	.60	.40	.35	.30
Poplar, Carolina.....		.45	.35	.30	6 to 8 ft.	.45	.35	.30	.25
Poplar, Lombardy.....		.45	.35	.30	6 to 8 ft.	.45	.35	.30	.25
Russian Olive.....		.55	.45	.40	4 to 5 ft.	.55	.45	.40	.35
HEDGES—		Each	10	50	Size.	Each	10	50	100
Barberry, Japanese ..		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
		\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12	1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10
Honeysuckle, Jap. Bush.....		.35	.30	.27	3 to 4 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Japan Quince .....		.35	.30	.27	2 to 3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25
Privet, California.....		.15	.10	.08	2 to 3 ft.	.15	.10	.08	.06
		(600 rate on California Privet is \$0.04.)							
Spirea Van Houttei ..		.35	.30	.27	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27	.25

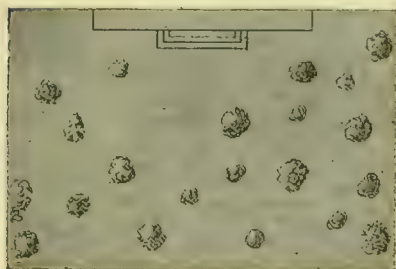
MAILING-SIZE PRICES BY PREPAID PARCEL POST

No Order for Mail-Size Trees and Plants Can Be
Accepted for Less than \$1.00.

For the convenience of those who live a long distance from express or freight offices, we have what we call our Parcel Post Sizes. These trees and some of the plants are smaller than "medium" sizes, but they are healthy and vigorous and make large, thrifty orchard trees and ornamental shrubs, although it may take a little longer.

Note.—All shipments of trees to Canada must go by express or freight.

	Each	10	Rate.
Apple Trees.....	\$0.33	\$0.23	
Crabapple Trees.....	.42	.32	
Pear, Dwarf.....	.42	.32	
Pear, Standard.....	.42	.32	
Quince Trees.....	.47	.37	
Peach Trees.....	.33	.23	
Apricot Trees.....	.33	.23	
Plum Trees.....	.42	.32	
Cherry Trees.....	.42	.32	
Grape—Delaware, Herbert.....	.30	.24	
All other varieties.....	.25	.18	
Currant.....	.25	.20	
Gooseberry.....	.25	.20	
Rhubarb.....	.20	.15	
Blackberry.....	10 Rate. \$0.15	25 Rate. \$0.12	50 Rate. \$0.10
Dewberry.....	.12	.10	.07
Raspberry.....	.12	.10	.07
ASPARAGUS—			
Conover's Colossal.....	.05	.04	.03½
Reading Giant.....	.06	.05	.04½
ORNAMENTALS—			
Shrubs.....	Each Rate. \$0.45	10 Rate. \$0.37	
Hedge.....	.40	.32	
Lilac.....	.65	.55	
Climbing Vines.....	.55	.45	
Roses.....	.60	.50	
Peony.....	.45	.37	
Iris.....	.18	.12	



The Wrong Way.

The usual unattractive way of scattering shrubs all over the lawn.



The Right Way.

The natural way of planting in masses to form a picture.



NO AGENTS. We have no agents, and pay no commissions to anyone. We sell direct-from-nurseries only because it enables us to give our customers better trees and better service.

PRICES. The prices in this Catalogue supersede all previous quotations and are subject to our stock being unsold. The quantity rates apply only on varieties of the same kind. For instance, any ten apple trees secure the ten rate, but four apple, two peach, two cherry, and two plum are charged for at the each rate. Prices on larger quantities than quoted in this Catalogue will be given on application.

SIZE OF TREES. Experienced orchardists buy their trees according to the diameter or caliper about two inches above the point of grafting or budding, as that is a better indication of value than the height. We grade our trees by diameter, but also state the approximate height. Some varieties are naturally lower growers than others.

OUR OBLIGATION. Every precaution and care is taken to supply first-class stock in prime condition. Any tree or plant that proves untrue to name, or that does not arrive in good condition and free from injurious insects or diseases, will be replaced without charge. In case any tree or plant should not prove true to name, our obligation ends with refund of the purchase price. No guarantee can be made by any nursery that can make up for the loss and disappointment occasioned by poor or untrue-to-name nursery stock.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. The purchaser pays express or freight charges upon arrival. Parcel post shipments prepaid only when parcel post sizes are ordered.

ORDER EARLY. It is to your advantage to order early; it helps us too. If you order late, we may be out of the particular sizes or varieties you prefer. No changes in varieties will be made unless you authorize them. (See order blank.)

EXPRESS SHIPMENT. Express is the quickest method and usually the most satisfactory. Express charges are made according to the exact weight of the package, and delivery is made in the larger towns. A 35-pound package is carried by express at a low or lower cost than by freight. The following table shows express charges on 35 and 100-pound packages from Neosho to various points:

	On 35 Lbs.	On 100 Lbs.
To Kansas City, Mo.	\$0.62	\$1.39
To Chicago, Ill. ....	.95	2.30
To Cleveland, Ohio.	1.05	2.60
To New York City.	1.33	3.39
To Denver, Colo.	1.16	2.91
To St. Paul, Minn.	1.16	2.91
To New Orleans, La.	1.12	2.78
To San Francisco, Calif.	2.85	7.72

The approximate weights of express packages of 100 "XX size" trees of various kinds is as follows:

100 Peach Trees, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch, XX size..	72 lbs.
100 Apple Trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ -inch, XX size..	111 lbs.
100 Cherry Trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ -inch, XX size..	113 lbs.
100 Pear Trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ -inch, XX size..	144 lbs.

FREIGHT SHIPMENT. Freight charges are made according to the actual weight on 100 pounds up. The charge on less than 100 pounds is the same as for 100 pounds. Large shipments go by fast freight and during severe weather in refrigerator cars.

PLANT EARLY. The early-planted tree makes a quicker and better start and is likely to make a faster and stronger growth.

PRICES ON FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS—FALL 1918

(For prices on Ornamentals and Prepaid Parcel Post see page 23)

	Diameter, Inches.	Approx. Each Height.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
APPLE—					
One-year—					
X.....	5-16 to 7-16	3-4 ft.	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.17
XX.....	7-16 to 5-8	4-5 ft.	.30	.25	.22
XXX.....	5-8 up	4½-6 ft.	.35	.30	.27
Two-year—					
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	4-5 ft.	.35	.30	.27
XXX.....	11-16 up	5-6 ft.	.40	.35	.32
CRABAPPLE—					
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	3-4 ft.	.35	.30	.27
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	4-5 ft.	.40	.35	.32
XXX.....	11-16 up	5-7 ft.	.45	.40	.37
PEAR—					
X.....	5-16 to 7-16	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22
XX.....	7-16 up	4-6 ft.	.35	.30	.27
DWARF PEAR—					
X.....	3-8 to 1-2	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27
XX.....	1-2 to 5-8	3-4 ft.	.40	.35	.32
XXX.....	5-8 up	4 ft. up	.45	.40	.37
QUINCE—					
X.....	3-8 to 1-2	2-3 ft.	.40	.35	.32
XX.....	1-2 to 5-8	3-4 ft.	.45	.40	.37
XXX.....	5-8 up	4 ft. up	.50	.45	.42
PEACH—					
X.....	3-8 to 7-16	2-3 ft.	.25	.20	.17
XX.....	7-16 to 9-16	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22
XXX.....	9-16 to 11-16	4 ft. up	.35	.30	.27
XXXX.....	11-16 up	4 ft. up	.40	.35	.32
PLUM—					
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	3-4 ft.	.40	.35	.32
XXX.....	11-16 up	4 ft. up	.45	.40	.37
APRICOT—					
X.....	3-8 to 7-16	2-3 ft.	.25	.20	.17
XX.....	7-16 to 9-16	3-4 ft.	.30	.25	.22
XXX.....	9-16 up	4 ft. up	.35	.30	.27
CHERRY—					
X.....	1-2 to 5-8	2-3 ft.	.35	.30	.27
XX.....	5-8 to 11-16	3-4 ft.	.40	.35	.32
XXX.....	11-16 up	3-5 ft.	.45	.40	.37

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY—

	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.16	\$0.14
GRAPE VINES—				
	Each Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
Agawam.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10
Brighton.....	.20	.15	.12	.10
Concord.....	.17	.12	.09	.07
Delaware.....	.27	.22	.17	.15
Diamond.....	.20	.15	.12	.10
Herbert.....	.27	.22	.17	.15
Moore Early.....	.22	.17	.14	.12
Niagara.....	.18	.13	.10	.08
Worden.....	.22	.17	.14	.12

BLACKBERRY—

	10 Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	75 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05

DEWBERRY (Lucretia)—

	10 Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	75 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.07½	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03½

RASPBERRY—

	10 Rate.	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	75 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.07½	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03½

RHUBARB (Pieplant)—

	5 Rate.	10 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.
	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.09	\$0.06

ASPARAGUS—

	25 Rate.	50 Rate.	100 Rate.	500 Rate.
Conover's Colossal.....	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.01½	\$0.01
Reading Giant.....	.04	.02½	.02	.01½

STRAWBERRIES—

	Standard.	Everbearing.
Per 25.....	\$0.50	\$1.00
Per 50.....	.75	1.50
Per 75.....	1.00	2.00
Per 100.....	1.15	2.50
Per 200.....	1.70	3.80
Per 300.....	2.10	5.00
Per 400.....	2.65	6.00
Per 500.....	3.00	7.00

Orders for strawberry plants will be shipped by parcel post collect, except when the order is so large that express would be better.

A-19

ORDER BLANK

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE

Date _____ 191 _____ Total amount of money
sent with this order, \$ _____

State how you want goods shipped by placing X in proper square below.

Express	Parcel Post	Freight	Railroad Company
---------	-------------	---------	------------------

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

R. F. D. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

Give Shipping Point if Other than Post Office

Name _____

(Give name here only when shipment is to be made to another party. If to yourself, leave space blank.)

Shipping Point _____

R. F. D. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

County _____ State _____

Write here when you want shipment made; otherwise we will ship this order at the earliest favorable date.

HOW TO USE THIS ORDER BLANK.

- 1.—Tear out Order Blank.
- 2.—Write plainly your name and address. Give shipping point if different from your address.
- 3.—Write in the number required of each variety, using these marks:
 P. P. for Parcel Post size.
 1 yr. X for medium size 1 yr.
 1 yr. XX for large size 1 yr.
 2 yr. X for medium size 2 yr.
 2 yr. XX for large size 2 yr.
 2 yr. XXX for extra large size 2 yr.
- 4.—Use the prices given in the Catalog, quantity rate to apply only on trees and plants of the same kinds. For instance, on an order of ten apples made up of one or more varieties, use the ten rate. On an order of 10 trees consisting of 2 apple, 3 pear, 5 cherry, use the each rate. On an order of 30 apple, 10 peach, 10 cherry, 20 plum, 30 apricot, use the ten rate.
- 5.—If you want us to use our judgment in giving you other varieties in place of any that we are out of, mark OK here.
 In case the change is not satisfactory, it will be promptly adjusted.

**NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.**

Successors to WM. P. STARK NURSERIES

NEOSHO, MISSOURI

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

QUANTITY	VARIETY	AGE AND SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	VARIETY	AGE AND SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT
	APPLE					Amount Brought Forward			
	Baldwin					PEAR-Dwarf			
	Black Ben					Anjou			
	Delicious					Bartlett			
	Duchess					Duchess			
	Gravenstein					Seckel			
	Grimes Golden					QUINCE			
	Jonathan					Orange			
	King David					Rea's Mammoth			
	Livland					Van Deman			
	Maiden Blush								
	McIntosh					PEACH			
	Melon					Alton			
	Northern Spy					Arp Beauty			
	Paragon					Belle of Georgia			
	Red Astrachan					Carman			
	R I Greening					Champion			
	Rome Beauty					Crosby			
	Spitzenburg					Early Elberta			
	Stayman					Early Rose			
	Wagener					Elberta			
	Wealthy					Elberta Cling			
	Wilson Red					Eureka			
	Winesap					Greensboro			
	Winter Banana					Heath Cling			
	Yellow Newton					Hiley			
	Yellow Transp.					Illinois			
	York Imperial					J H. Hale			
	CRABAPPLE					Krummel			
	Excelsior					Late Crawford			
	Florence					Late Elberta			
	Hyslop					Lola			
						Mayflower			
	PEAR-Standard					PLUM			
	Anjou					Abundance			
	Bartlett					America			
	Bosc					Burbank			
	Clapp Favorite					Endicott			
	Comice					French Damson			
	Garber					Green Gage			
	Kieffer					Italian Prune			
	Lincoln					Lombard			
	Seckel					Omaha			
	Winter Nelis					Red June			
						Shropshire			
						Wild Goose			
AMOUNT FORWARDED					AMOUNT FORWARDED				

QUANTITY	VARIETY	AGE AND SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	VARIETY	AGE AND SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT
Amount Brought Forward					Amount Brought Forward				
CHERRY					BLACKBERRY				
	Bing					Early Harvest			
	Black Tartarian					Early King			
	Dyehouse					Eldorado			
	Early Richmond					McDonald			
	English Morello					Mercereau			
	Lambert					Snyder			
	Montmorency				DEWBERRY				
	Napoleon					Lucretia			
	Royal Duke				GRAPE				
	Schmidt					Agawam			
	Wragg					Brighton			
APRICOT						Concord			
	Blenheim					Delaware			
	Royal					Diamond			
	Superb					Herbert			
	Tilton					Moore Early			
CURRENT						Niagara			
	London Market					Worden			
	Perfection				RHUBARB				
	Red Cross					Myatt's Linnaeus			
	White Grape				ASPARAGUS				
GOOSEBERRY						Conover's Colossal			
	Downing					Reading Giant			
	Houghton				STRAWBERRY				
	Josselyn					Aroma			
	Oregon Champion					Dr. Burrill			
RASPBERRY						Klondike			
	Columbian					Lady Thompson			
	Cumberland					Ozark Early			
	Cuthbert					Senator Dunlap			
	Kansas					Son's Prolific			
	St. Regis					Progressive Everbearing			
AMOUNT FORWARDED					AMOUNT FORWARDED				



Intercropping—Strawberries planted in the orchard rows.

QUANTITY	VARIETY	AGE AND SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT	QUANTITY	VARIETY	AGE AND SIZE	PRICE	AMOUNT
Amount Brought Forward					Amount Brought Forward				
PEONY					IRIS				
	Couronne d'Or					Black Prince			
	Delachei					Celeste			
	Dorchester					Flavescens			
	Duchesse de Nemours					Madame Chereau			
	Duke of Wellington					Queen of May			
	Festiva Maxima					Sans Souci			
	Jeanne d'Arc					Siberian Blue			
	Madame Lebon				VINES				
	Nigricans					Boston Ivy			
	Prince Imperial					Clematis Paniculata			
ROSES						Hall's Honeysuckle			
	Annie Muller					Trumpet Vine			
	Climbing Am, Bty.					Wisteria, Japanese			
	Conrad F Meyer				LILAC				
	Crimson Rambler					Old-fash'd Purple			
	Dorothy Perkins					Ludwig Spath (Budded)			
	General Jacqueminot					Madame Abel Oshatenay (Budded)			
	Liberty Red					President Grevy (Budded)			
	Maman Cochet				HEDGE				
	Marshall P Wilder					Barberry, Japanese			
	Paul Neyron					Honeysuckle, Japan Bush			
	Snow Queen					Japan Quince			
SHRUBS						Privet, California			
	Althea					Privet, Ibota			
	Deutzia Pride of Roosh.					Spirea, Van Houttei			
	Deutzia, Lemoinei				SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES				
	Dogwood, Siberian					Bechtel Double- Flowered Crab			
	Golden Bell					Black Walnut			
	High Bush Cranberry					Elm, Amer. White			
	Honeysuckle, Japan Bush					Green Ash			
	Hydrangea, Arborescens S.					Linden, American			
	Hydrangea, (H. P.)					Maple, Norway			
	Japanese Rose, Globe-Flower					Maple, Silver Leaf			
	Snowball					Maple, Sugar			
	Snowberry					Poplar, Carolina			
	Spirea, Van Houttei					Poplar, Lombardy			
	Syringa, or Mock Orange					Russian Olive			
	Weigela Rosea								
AMOUNT FORWARDED					TOTAL AMOUNT OF ORDER				

Kindly write name of a friend who may be interested in planting fruit trees, berries, or ornamentals.

Name _____

Town _____ State _____

Street No. _____ R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____

POST CARD

PLACE
TWO CENT
STAMP
HERE

NEOSHO NURSERIES Co.

NEOSHO,

NEWTON
COUNTY

MISSOURI

PLEASE HAND THIS CARD TO AN INTERESTED FRIEND

To THE NIOSHO NURSERIES Co.:—Please send me your illustrated Catalog of fruit trees and plants, roses, shrubs, shade trees, etc., containing descriptions, prices direct-from-nurseries, and suggestions which will help me to plan properly and successfully. I am interested in growing fruit for the purpose checked: For Home Use ☐ For Local Markets ☐ For Distant Markets ☐

I also enclose 10 cents for the book checked X. "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" ☐
 "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds" ☐

Name _____

Address _____

INSIDE FACTS OF PROFITABLE FRUIT-GROWING.

"A wonderful help to Fruit-Growers."

Beginners, and experts too, say:

"Most Practical, Concise, Reliable, Helpful, Up-to-date Guide to Fruit-Growing." "Worth Its Weight in Gold." "I saved two trees just from reading your books."

It tells how to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, dynamite, fertilize; about cover crops, interplanting, fillers; why trees do not bear, etc.

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Many a home in suburb or country could easily be made more attractive and more valuable and at surprisingly little expense and trouble. This 48-page book, profusely illustrated, tells how to plan your planting, how to plant, prune and care for shrubs, roses, etc.

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INSIDE FACTS
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Put
Three-cent
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Box

STATE

STREET ADDRESS

NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

NEOSHO,

NEWTON
COUNTY

MISSOURI



BEFORE SEALING THIS ENVELOPE

**Be sure you have written your
name, postoffice and point to which
you wish this order shipped plainly on your
order. Be sure you have given size and age of trees.**

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

When Your Trees and Plants Arrive. Examine the shipment upon arrival, and if there should happen to be any damage, have the agent make a note of it on the express receipt, which should be mailed to us at once.

Care of Stock. All nursery stock should be planted immediately. If they reach you during freezing weather, put the package in a cool, dry, frost-proof cellar or building and cover it with straw, or bury the box or package under a foot or more of earth.

If the weather is mild, but you are not ready to plant, unpack immediately and put them in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the package and spread old sacks or canvas over them, sprinkling on water from time to time—just enough to keep them from drying out.

It is even better to heel them in. Select a dry, well-drained location. Dig a trench two feet deep and wide enough to avoid crowding the roots. Put the trees in with the tops a foot or more higher than the roots. Cover the entire tree with a foot of earth.

Planting. Be careful not to expose the roots to the wind or sun. Keep them covered with wet sacks or packing. If the weather is hot and the buds swell, be particularly careful to avoid getting water on the buds.

Prune the roots by cutting off the small dead fibre roots and any bruised or broken roots with a smooth cut. The other roots should be shortened a little.

Set the trees two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. It is wise to dig the holes much larger than is necessary to give the roots plenty of room. Fill in with *top soil* first, and tread it in firmly about the roots. If the ground is dry, pour in several gallons of water; usually the earth is moist enough, and too much water would be injurious. Mound up the dirt about the tree three or four inches high; leave this loose and unpacked to conserve the moisture.

Pruning. When fruit trees, shrubs, roses, or ornamental trees are planted, the limbs should be cut back about two-thirds, removing entirely undesirable branches.

With two-year apple and pear, shorten the limbs to from 6 to 10 inches; with one-year apple and pear, cut off the trunk 2 to 3½ feet from the ground.

With cherry trees, cut out any damaged or broken or interfering branches. Some growers cut out the central leader and all but three to five branches, and even cut off the tip ends a few inches.

With peach, apricot, and plum trees, cut off the trunk 12 to 15 inches from the ground and shorten the limbs back to about an inch.

Grapevines should be cut back to two or three sound buds, and the roots a half to two-thirds.

The tops of blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and currant are usually cut back before shipment from the nursery. They should be left 4 or 5 inches long.

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS

For detailed information, see "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" and "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds." These books are sold at the nominal price of 10 cents per copy, but are sent free to every customer.

It is surprising at what little expense and trouble a place can be made attractive to the owner and to other people too. This little book makes it simple and easy. It contains 48 pages and 66 pictures and diagrams.

It tells:

What, where, when, and how to plant; how to prune and care for your shrubs, etc., at planting time and after they attain full size.

What to use for hedges, for screens to provide seclusion and to shut out undesirable views.

What to use for borders in the corners of your lot and along the foundation of your house and other buildings.

Beginners, and Experts too, say this book is: "Most Practical, Concise, Reliable, Helpful, Up-to-date Guide to Fruit-Growing." It contains 80 pages, many pictures, drawings and diagrams.

It tells:

How to choose the best site.

How to know good trees.

How to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, fertilize, etc.

How to help pay for an orchard with fillers

About cover crops, thinning fruit.

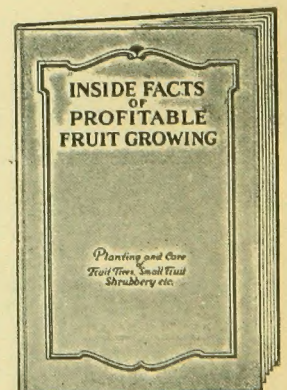
Why trees do not bear.

How to grow strawberries and other fruits.



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Anyone who has given serious and continued thought to the subject must inevitably have come to the final conclusion that real satisfaction and happiness lie in rendering service to others.

That fundamental principle is being put into effect more and more by individuals and by firms, and it has been demonstrated over and over that profits are the natural result. "A pleased customer is the best advertisement."

The service which we aim to render is not confined to supplying first-class trees and plants. The pleasure and profit to be had in fruit or ornamental trees and plants depends chiefly upon the planter himself.

Our first object, therefore, is to help you to plant judiciously—*i. e.*, where, when, and what to plant; second, how to know and how to get first-class trees and plants; third, how to plant and care for them.

In our three booklets—our Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing," and "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds"—we have gathered from every reliable source available the information which may be required to insure your success.

Our Catalogue is sent free of charge to anyone who is interested. For the other booklets we make a nominal charge of ten cents per copy, but send them free to every customer.

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